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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The official bulletin from the War Department last night, strengthens our news previously in type from other channels, throwing a most favorable light on the present situation in Georgia, and giving to its rather mixed complexion, and sandwiching of armies, a phase the rebels have less reason to be pleased at than ourselves. Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, Gen. Thomas and Gen. Schofield of yesterday's date are forwarded in the official bulletin. These and our Nashville dispatch give authenticity and value to the much fuller and more circumstantial account of the situation given by our own Nashville correspondent. From all these it is evident that, with his present advantages strongly and characteristically handled, Sherman actually has Hood "just where he wants him," between the upper and the nether millstone, and will grind him to powder. It is rarely in the war that the features of a most complicated situation have been so clearly set down as we are able to give them elsewhere.

Much excitement prevails at Memphis over the near approach of a rebel force under Chalmers, 8,000 strong. We are inclined, however to believe in the other hint given in the dispatch that the rebels will make no great attempt to possess themselves of Memphis. *They have other uses for their troops, and are quite too much interested in the approaching election at the North, not to desire to have a hand in.* If by means of a rebel invading force in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, and even menacing the loyal States they can disturb the elections and call or drive loyal men away from the polls, it will count so much for Little Mac. We look to see this their fall programme, already well begun. The people will vote down the Northern allies of treason, and the boys in blue will hunt down the rebels in the field, and the jaws of ruin will gape and swallow all together.

It we may trust a foreign letter, our accommodating British cousins are preparing a feast of fat things for our boys in blue. Trade is dull over the water, firms toppling, and disaster generally. Some hundred or more steamer loads of merchandise are to be trusted to the perilous venture of blockade running. Let our blue jackets secure unto themselves enhanced watchfulness and enlarged pockets to hold prize money.

The situation in Missouri begins to work clear. Price means mischief on the Kansas border, and Gen. Curtis, backed by the stout freemen of Kansas, has already come down to meet Price more than half way. The rebels will presently find themselves in hot quarters. Meanwhile they are inflicting grevious local losses, especially upon the young railroad enterprises of the State.

Gold fell yesterday as low as 206, from 222¼ on Monday. This heavy decline caused another panic in the produce markets, and No. 2 Spring Wheat, which opened on Monday at $1.71½, fell yesterday as low as $1.51½—showing a difference in price within twenty-four hours of 20c per bushel. Corn advanced on Monday to $1.28, and fell yesterday to $1.21—a fall of 7c per bushel. Oats on Monday [illegible] active at 64c, and closed quiet yesterday at 61c—a decline of 3c. Rye fell 9@10c per bushel; Barley fully 5c per bushel; and Highwines 233c per gallon. Flour yesterday was dull and closed nominally 25@50c lower. In New York the Produce markets were similarly affected—flour being reported 75c per barrel, and wheat 15c per bushel lower.

Our dispatches continue to bring us news of the progress of the campaign in Illinois and adjoining States. We cannot invite Copperheads to take pleasure in them.

Capt. Fiske's expedition is safe, which is more than a goodly share of his rapscallions deserve. They essayed to get to the gold regions at the expense of a Government which they ran away from serving, and we do not especially congratulate them for the salvation of their worthless scalps. The whole expedition was an arrant swindle on the Government, whereof loyal Minnesotians responsible therefor should be heartily ashamed.

The Richmond press, undergoing the tortures of the lost, at witnessing their growing perils, take no pains to conceal the desperation of their case, and the desperate resorts they profess to be ready for. The frantic howl, elsewhere given, involving the threat of the destruction of some Northern city by the torch of the incendiary, is characteristic. The rebellion will assuredly die, and it may seek to draw about its setting some fiery horror and atrocity, like these suggested—a fitting end to a career of accumulated barbarisms, filling up the red record of Human Chattelism.

It is astonishing on what nice punctilios the Little Mackerel generation have come to stand, and what regard they find themselves to possess for human rights, and the elective franchise, now that the right to murder Union men, and establish rebel terrorism at the polls is sure to be suppressed in the border States. It is dreadful, their alarm at the bayonet set against disloyal men. A delegation of Tennesseans of this ilk went on to Washington to protest against Andy Johnson's order covering this point. The President has disgruntled the whole McClellan crew, by taking the case under advisement so coolly, that it is quite certain he will leave Andy's order undisturbed. Rebels you must pass under the yoke. Bayonets in loyal hands have no such terrors for loyal men.

No one will sympathize with the northern merchants whose greed for gain has led them into direct violation of the laws of war, and enhancement of our national perils by aiding the enemy. Put them through. Their stocks confiscated and sold will help the loyal tax-payer, and their personal griefs will aid the loyal cause by deterring evil doers.

There ariseth from the crushed heaps of snakes in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania a wail that it was not fairly done. Wait three weeks and it will be so fairly done, as well as fully done, that the snake generation not completely dead will be hard to find. Some of them will change their coats and try to persuade posterity that they were Union men. The school-boys of to-day will remember them. Our heart aches for the children of Copperheads in coming time.

For a young gentleman of vigorous imagination, not trammelled by any particular set of principles, commend us to Dick Merrick, commonly known as my Maryland Dick, though sometimes he is associated with the phrase "Spread eagle," which latter we have abandoned since we came to keep a live pair of eagles on our premises and know the bird better. Dick Merrick it was who once horrified the people in the regions of the deep rutted roads, by assuring them that he walked with his life in his hand in Chicago, a very careless way to carry it of course. Dick Merrick it was, who was to have a large command in the 300,000 yeomen who were to bring back Val. in triumph from Canada. And now, according to our Peoria dispatch elsewhere, Dick announces a grand excursion party to start from Springfield overland for Washington, led by Little Mac, and tailed off by Dick Merrick, to depose Old Abe and put the Chickahominy chieftain in his place. We wager, before the party get as far as Terre Haute, native instincts would swamp the whole expedition, and Little Mac, with his forces, fall to throwing up earthworks, and Dick Merrick to making terrific speeches, which, of course, will run the whole thing into the ground. Dick, your Maryland voted men of your kidney out of sight and out of her borders the other day.

We do not seek occasion to differ from the views and policies emanating from the Provost Marshal General's office, and we cannot but hope that the statement in a Washington dispatch to a New York paper, elsewhere given, is unauthorized and unfounded. To make each draft district responsible for individual failures to report under the conscription, would be to locate the responsibility where there are no powers to prevent the loss. In the case of a draft in a city, ward, or country precinct, the local authorities have not the slightest right to detain the persons who are victims to the turn of the wheel, and if these choose to accept the hint and straightway leave for Canada, only the [illegible] authorities can prevent it. The drafted man, when drawn, is in the care of the Government, and it is unjust to the locality in which the drawing is made, to [illegible] an easy exit for skedaddlers, [illegible] loyal and true men to [illegible] in the gap left by the [illegible]. Would it not be quite as just to say that collections of Government taxes in any certain district, if they slip through the fingers of the Collector, must be assessed anew. Earlier in the war, while as yet the draft was only remotely foreshadowed, the Government took occasion to test the machinery it possessed to detain every citizen to render service due, each in his own locality. It worked well then, and we have failed to see any good reason why, when the draft was upon our communities in reality, there has been no restriction or check placed on the movements of drafted men. It is a matter whose inevitable evils should be amended in some fairer way than that above indicated.

ORGANIZE.

The city of Chicago has two influential Republican clubs. The "Union Club" has its headquarters in one place, and the "Lincoln and Oglesby Club" has its headquarters in another place. Both these organizations are composed of first rate working material, and both are doing good service in the common cause. There is fortunately plenty of work for both between now and the election, and we trust that whatever their hands find to do, they will do it with their might.

But there is business for the Union party which neither of these clubs were designed or expected to perform. The candidates of the party are more responsible for the campaign upon which we have entered than any other equal number of persons in the county. Such was the understanding when they were nominated. Such has been the understanding in all former political contests. Such will be the understanding after the election, whatever be its result. To insure success there must be an efficient central organization, embracing every division in the city, and every town in the county in its political jurisdiction. Without such an organization all efforts, however well intended, will be of the helter skelter sort, and we shall go "fighting wild" through the campaign. A blind trust in Providence will not answer the present purpose. If the enemy shall succeed in putting their forces under better discipline than ours, Providence will surely fight on their side. It has not been the custom of the Republicans of Cook county to rely on anything but sincere and hard hitting, to achieve their victories; they must not adopt a different rule now. The candidates must meet and organize a central committee for the campaign, into whose hands must be given the directing power—which shall add intelligence to zeal and distribute the forces now lying around loose to those parts of the field where they are needed.

We make these statements in all soberness, and we know that they commend themselves to the judgments of those who have had experience of such matters. If our advice shall not be heeded, we must not be held responsible for any misfortune that may overtake those to whom it is addressed. There is plenty of time to do all that is necessary to be done, and the materials for a noble victory are at hand, if we know how to use them.

☞ Hon. E. B. Washburne will speak at Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, on Tuesday, Oct. 25th.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Highly Important Aspects of the Georgia Campaign—How Sherman "Has Hood Where He Wants Him" and What Will Come of It.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Hood's army has destroyed the railroad for twenty-five miles between Tunnel Hill and Resaca. Also between Big Shanty and Allatoona. The rebel commander demanded the surrender of Resaca, threatening death to the garrison if the demand was not complied with. The commander, Col. Weaver, of the 80th Ohio, refused to surrender. After some brisk skirmishing the rebel force withdrew. The enemy advanced on Dalton, which was surrendered without a shot being fired, by Col. Johnson, of the 44th United States, who could have easily held the town if so disposed.

The tunnel at Tunnel Hill was unmolested though the cars and buildings at that station were destroyed.

From this point Hood went southwest. On the road he was confronted by the 4th Corps, under General Stanley, at Snake Creek Gap. Severe fighting ensued. The result is not attainable.

Beauregard is reported as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Mississippi, Hood being only Commander of this department.

Sherman is watching every move of his antagonist. Important operations may be expected soon from that quarter.

A dispatch this morning reports Hood at Somerville. No reinforcements have reached him, and his militia have nearly all deserted him.

Prominent Military men believe that the rebel move will result disastrously to them.

Some rebel force is reported at Cedar Hill, near Springfield, under Holmes. A guerilla has opened a recruiting camp there.

The river is two feet on Harpeth Shoals, and falling.

[From our own Reporter.]

NASHVILLE, SUNDAY, Oct. 16.

We have news here of a highly exciting though by no means startling character. It is what has been expected for some days, both by Gen. Sherman and by the people, and has therefore been amply provided for by the former. Hood is trying the flanking process, and has moved his whole army, including Forrest's cavalry, to the northward, and on the 14th struck the railroad at Dalton, and yesterday morning captured Tunnel Hill, and at the latest intelligence is moving on toward Chattanooga.

Gen. Schofield has arrived in that place, and has assumed the general direction of things; and he has a force of ten thousand men to commence on, and one division of the 24th Corps, recently at Huntsville, to defend the place against Forrest, arrived yesterday morning, and other troops are being pushed forward with great rapidity.

All Government employees have been ordered into the works, which, it will be recollected, are of the best character, having been constructed by Rosecrans after the battle of Chickamauga, and so formidable were they that Bragg, with his victorious army, did not deem it prudent to assail them.

Hood's force consists of three corps of infantry, including 25,000 men and about 6,000 cavalry. That he will assail our works in Chattanooga, I firmly believe. He is a fighter, but no strategist; and he will hurl his columns to the death, with real vigor. To prove that he is no strategist, it is only necessary to know that by both the late raids, intended to injure us, he really contributed to the difficulties which will meet his present movement.

By sending Forrest north, he caused Sherman to send some 10,000 infantry from Atlanta, to report north of Chattanooga, and by that means, that place can be and has been readily reinforced; while, had not this been the case, all these men could now have been with Sherman, and cut off from the garrison under Scofield.

As it is, Sherman has men enough in his rear, while Schofield has enough in front. Could Hood have done anything better for the Union cause than this? Every strategic movement has been a blunder; every fight, since he assumed command, has been bloody, and stubborn, and ended in defeat to himself.

The reader will recollect that Secretary Stanton, some time since, telegraphed that Hood was moving north, and that Sherman was watching him.

Do you think he has been idle? By no means. The 20th Corps was left in Atlanta, as a garrison, several days since, while the 23d, 14th, 4th, 15th, and 17th were moved forward in the direction of Rome, and, is day Sherman, with abundant supplies to directly in Hood's rear, and will be up with him, if checked for a day, as he will be at Chattanooga.

Hood cannot hope to escape annihilation; but what follies will not desperation sometimes generate. His movement is the very one Sherman has long desired him to make, and will end in the utter destruction of the rebel army.

Gen. Thomas is yet here, but he will leave for the front to-day or to-morrow. Look out for active work now. Hood is striking for the success of the Confederacy in the South, and McClellan in the North; and I firmly believe that his army will find a grave before the first of November.

This movement is the last card. Bragg played a similar one successfully in 1862; but Hood has not Buell to contend with now. If he loses, and I feel perfectly assured that he will, and I believe that I can say I perfectly understand the situation, then all is lost; the game is up, and the Richmond Junta is bankrupt.

There is no rebel force left behind. The whole available army is in the field with Hood, and all will meet on common ground. This force once annihilated, I leave it to Jeff. Davis to say where another can be obtained.

There is a well informed military man here, but not is confident of a complete success, and that speedily. I feel now that Hood has made his present movement, but the end is near; they are jubilant, indeed over the prospect, and believe Sherman will finish his work before the voters of the North can have an opportunity to finish theirs next November.

There is no news from any other quarter worth relating.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI—THE LATEST SITUATION.

Extensive Local Damages by the Invasion

GEN CURTIS READY FOR PRICE ON THE BORDER.

From Memphis—Threatened Attack on the City.

CHALMERS WITH 8,000 REBELS WITHIN FOUR MILES OF THE PLACE.

The War in Virginia—The Rebel Defenses.

SHERIDAN HANDSOMELY FINISHING UP HIS WORK.

The Blue Ridge Gaps to be Fortified.

THE DEFENSES OF THE REBEL CAPITAL—THEIR STRENGTH.

Our Recent Operations—The Situation.

FROM RICHMOND—A TERRIFIC REBEL THREAT.

Some Large Northern City to be Laid in Ashes.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA—LATEST FROM SHERMAN AND HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

Matters at Washington—The President and the Tennessee Delegation.

ARRESTS OF NUMEROUS DEALERS IN CONTRABAND GOODS.

Important Foreign Items—The Mace-Coburn Fiasco.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS—WHEN DICK MERRICK INTENDS TO MARCH ON WASHINGTON.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Major General Dix:

The subjoined dispatches have reached this Department this afternoon:

GEN. THOMAS' DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18—4 P. M.

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Sherman:

GEN. SHERMAN'S DISPATCH.

SHIP GAP, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

We took Ship Gap to-day, capturing part of the 24th North Carolina. Two corps are represented to be at Lafayette, and one went South from Willanova Plain. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass to delay our trains, but by to-morrow I can move in any direction.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

Deserters from Hood's army report his force at 30,000. The strength of his cavalry is not known.

There is no additional news from Tennessee river, except that Roddy moved from Tuscumbia yesterday.

G. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S DISPATCH.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 17.—The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going south, at daylight this morning.

(Signed) J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

The country southwest of Lafayette is exceedingly difficult for an inferior army, vigorously pursued, consisting of a narrow valley, parallel to ranges of Taylor's ridge and Lookout Mountain, broken by rough hills and destitute of food for man and beast, until you reach Coosa river, a distance equal to three days' forced march.

(Signed) C. A. DANA, Acting Secretary of War.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Lieut. Col. Alexander, of the engineers, has been assigned to duty with Sheridan, to supervise the erection of fortifications in the mountain gaps, and to block up the Shenandoah Valley about Strasburg with military posts, that will effectually put a stop to further Northern invasions.

THE TENNESSEE PROTESTANTS.

Selliot Known, a former sturdy loyalist of Nashville, who has fallen from grace, is out in a card giving a statement of an interview he and the other Tennesseans who protest against Andy Johnson's order about voting, had with the President. The tory organs make this statement the text for violent onslaughts on Mr. Lincoln. The complaints resolve themselves into two—one of manners the other of principles. As to the first it is enough to say nothing. As to the question of principle involved in Mr. Johnson's undertaking to say that no votes shall be received in Tennessee from men favoring an armistice with the rebels, and the protest thereat of the Tennessee McClellanites, it is enough now to say that Mr. Lincoln has the whole question before him, and is giving it a careful investigation. That which he thinks proper to do in the matter will be announced in due season.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS TRADUCERS.

George Harrington, acting Secretary of the Treasury, replies to a letter to Mr. Fessenden from Henry B. Childs, of Cleveland, asking concerning the calumny on Mr. Lincoln about drawing his salary in gold. Harrington confirms General Spinner's statement throughout, and says all the warrants in favor of the President have been drawn in precisely the same form as the warrants to pay the soldiers, and all payments have been made to the President in precisely the same money as paid to the soldiers.

REBEL VAPORINGS.

The reports from rebel sources represent that Lee has some big movement on hand. Conjectures vary as to whether it is an effort to force Grant from the Weldon road or Butler from Chapin's Farm, or a scheme of Northern invasion, but the Richmond people have full faith that something big is to be done.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The exchange of sick and wounded prisoners continues.

THE SIXTH AUDITORSHIP.

The announcement of the appointment of the new Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, vice Green Adams, of Kentucky, resigned, is premature. Up to this time Adams has not handed in his resignation, and in the meantime quite lively contests are going on for the vacancy.

PERSONAL.

Senators Schenck and Garfield arrived from the West this afternoon. National Committees are trying to make arrangements for a series of speeches from them in the East before election.

DRAFT DECISION.

Provost Marshal General Fry decides that drafted men who run away are not credited on the quota of the respective districts. No drafted man is credited on the quota until he is actually mustered in.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

There is no War Department news to-night from any of our armies. The rebels in the Shenandoah under Longstreet have reoccupied Fisher's Hill. Our loss in Sheridan's fight on Friday was about 200. Our troops have occupied their old position near Strasburg.

The special to the *Post* says the interview of the Tennessee delegation with the President has been grossly misrepresented. The members were treated courteously, but Mr. Lincoln declined to interfere with Governor Johnson's regulations intended to keep rebels from the polls.

The Treasury Department to-day sent off four millions and a half of bonds of the new loan, and will continue to forward them to subscribers immediately on the receipt of the certificates. Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the last two days amount to $1,013,500.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the Provost Marshal General has adopted a regulation that in the case drafted men desert, prior to their muster into the service, the quota of their respective districts will not be credited, and a supplemental draft will be made for said deficiencies.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Whereabouts of Price's Forces—The Latest Situation—Damages to the Railroads by the Raiders—Fatal Duel between Spooney Officers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Price's headquarters are undoubtedly at Lexington. This information comes round via the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and direct from Sedalia. Gen. Pleasanton has driven the rebels from Warrensburg. Gen. Curtis has telegraphed that he drove a body of rebels from Independence on Sunday. Information had been previously dispatched that Independence had been captured by rebels supposed to be the advance of the invading army under Price.

A train of cars, with eight hundred soldiers, which left this city on the North Missouri Railroad, on Sunday morning, reached Macon City, the terminus of the road, at 6 o'clock last evening. The train met with no obstructions and was in no manner interfered with.

A duel came off yesterday at a secluded part of Concordia Park, between Maj. Grebe, of Gov. Gall's staff, and Capt. Fred Hansen, of the 4th Missouri Cavalry, which resulted in the latter receiving a wound in the left breast which will probably prove fatal. The origin of the affair is unknown, as the friends of the parties are using every possible means to hush it up, with the view of saving the principals from the fate they deserve, being cashiered, as provided in the articles of war.

Reports are current that many of the enrolled militia of Sedalia joined Jeff Thompson's gang.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—It turns out that the rebel force which occupied Independence on Thursday, was not Price's advance guard, but a party of rebel scouts. General Curtis yesterday telegraphed that he occupied Independence on Sunday, driving the rebels out. His advance is fifteen miles east of Independence. This intelligence suggests that Price's main army is not moving toward Kansas with much celerity, and that his progress in that direction, if steady, does not indicate any special haste. It is thought here that up to yesterday noon Price's advance had not passed west of Lexington, and that his main force was now in Lafayette county.

About one hundred rebels, under Captain Rathburn, entered Lexington yesterday morning. We have no report of any damage inflicted by them. They represented they were from Price's advance, and that he was still at Boonville, where he had established permanent headquarters, and intended to remain, making it the capital of the State.

Gen. Pleasanton, a day or two since, telegraphs that Price had departed from Boonville.

A report also reached the city that Price's main body was retreating south through Warren and Johnson counties. A column of his force may have taken that direction, or may have merely diverged thither for plunder.

The rebel Gen. Clark's force, on the north side of the Missouri, is not yet reported withdrawn, but is said to have occupied Brunswick, in Chariton county, and is now moving on Keytesville, in that county. As Chariton lies beyond Howard county, in which Clark crossed from Boonville, the inference is that all the important towns in Howard, including Fayette Bluff, Fort Glasgow and Chariton, have been entered by the invaders. Glasgow was reported reoccupied by the rebels and the statement was denied. Probably it is true.

The retention of Clark's forces across the Missouri appears to be another indication that Price's movements are not hurried. He seems to be collecting plunder, and, if compelled to leave the State, doubtless expects to leave with millions of her wealth in his possession.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Upon information derived from Mr. McKissock, the efficient superintendent of the Pacific Railroad, we are enabled to state the precise condition in which it and the Southwest Branch has been left by the invading rebels under Price and his lieutenants. The mail train can run daily to Washington at 8 A. M. and return without interruption, and the Franklin passenger train leaves daily (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock P. M. The invaders have not been sparing in their action in the matter of burning bridges. The four structures between Washington and Herman, namely, at Boeuf creek, Big Berger, Little Berger and Herman creek are burned. These are being rapidly re-constructed and we learn that trains will run through to Herman by Friday, 22d inst. Between Herman and Jefferson City the Cole creek, Gasconade, Bailey Creek, Osage and Moreau bridges are destroyed. These were all burned by the rebels except the Moreau bridge, which was fired through necessity by Colonel Phillips of the 7th Missouri cavalry. These works being heavy and expensive, many weeks must elapse before the road can again be open to Jefferson City. The whole amount of bridging burned on the main line is 3,402 linear feet, and on the Southwest Branch 1,020 feet, making nearly one mile.

Depots and station houses were burned at Franklin, Grey's Summit, South Point, Washington, Miller's Landing, Herman, Osage, Lookout, California and Smithland, on the main line; and on the Southwest Branch at Moselle, St. Clair, Stanton, Sullivan, Bourbon and Cuba. The cost of repairing the damage thus done is estimated at $250,000, and the loss of business to the roads for two months must amount to nearly $300,000. Thus a loss of one-half a million of dollars directly accrues to the corporation, independent of that which may be remotely calculated as proceeding from damage to the crops and business of the sections of country that lie along and are tributary to the roads. The loss to the city of St. Louis falls upon every interest in our midst, and is vastly larger than mere momentary thought would suggest it to be.

Heavier than all else, in an estimate of the general loss, must be included the long delay that has been caused to our city in securing an early connection with the Union Pacific railroad now under construction in a westward direction from Kansas. At the time of this destructive raid, the main line was being operated to Warrensburg—two hundred and eighteen miles from St. Louis, and the track was nearly laid to Holden, which is fourteen miles farther on. Holden was only thirty-nine miles from Independence, and the Directory were in confident expectation of reaching Kansas City within the next four or five months. The necessary iron had been purchased, and much of it delivered; the ties for the whole distance were on the ground and paid for, and the grading was in vigorous progress over the entire line. Now, the men have fled, the contractors with their teams have left their sections, and there is no prospect of a resumption of work before next spring.

FROM LA CROSSE.

Grand Union Mass Meeting—The Campaign in Wisconsin.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LA CROSSE, Wis., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Union Mass Meeting at La Crosse on Saturday was the largest, most brilliant political demonstration that has ever occurred in the Northwest. The procession was about two miles long. Senator Howe and Hon. Hugh Cameron, of Wis., and Gov. Miller, of Minnesota, addressed the open air meeting on the Public Square in the afternoon.

In the evening Senator Howe spoke to a large audience in Singer's Hall, while several other gentlemen addressed the multitudes outside. The torchlight procession in the evening was magnificent.

FROM PEORIA.

The Forthcoming Union Mass Meeting—Dick Merrick's Stupendous Scheme for Running the Machine.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The indications are abundant that the grand mass meeting, advertised to be held in this city, to-morrow, will be the largest ever held in this section of the State. Distinguished speakers are expected. Among others, Andy Johnson, of Tenn., Gov. Yates, Judge Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Col. Robert Ingersoll, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Judge McLain, and Hon. John Wentworth. In the evening there will be a monster torch-light procession, in which arrangements are made for the display of nearly three thousand lights.

A matter has just been developed in this vicinity of considerable importance to the loyal men of the State, and one which will require to be carefully guarded against in the ensuing election. Orders have been issued by the Grand Command to all the different lodges of the order of the Sons of Liberty, to call secesh meetings on the Saturday preceding the election, at which a heavy detail of men shall be made who shall all be well armed and so distributed as to effectually control the polls at the several voting precincts. These men are to be carefully watched and promptly assisted by the whole order in an emergency, and if necessary forcible and open seizure of the polls is to be resorted to. The Union men of the State should watch well these secret and traitorous conspirators, and see to it that this unholy scheme for disfranchising our voters and plunging our State into open and armed rebellion, be promptly met and unhesitatingly crushed.

On Saturday night, Spread-Eagle Dick Merrick held forth to a delighted audience of Copperheads, and said some things that deserve to be perpetuated.

Dick is the personification of egotism, and in this address exhibited this quality most abundantly. I cannot forbear giving the substance of his concluding paragraph. It was as follows:

"These States (referring to the States conquered from the rebellion) will all go for Lincoln, because they will be forced to go at the point of the bayonet." "Now," says he, "if enough of the Northern States go for McClellan, the electoral votes of which, added to the electoral votes of the Border States, would give him a majority and make him President, we will instal him by force, and, if we cannot thus inaugurate him at Washington, we will inaugurate him at Springfield, under the auspices of our Democratic Governor, Jim Robinson, and from there we will march him across the country to Washington. He shall be President anyhow." Dick asked his audience would they support such a movement, and there went up from their midst a tremendous "Aye!" such as one might imagine would have gone up from the congregated devils of hell, were such a proposition made by the Chief of Devils himself, who was so aptly prototyped by My Maryland Dick on that occasion. I understand the Union men of this section are about getting up a memorial asking Dick not to do it.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Result in Indiana—Morton's Majority over 20,000—Concerning Certain Copperhead Lies.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Copperhead papers of this and other States seek to cover up the shame of their defeat in Indiana, by charging all kinds of fraud upon the Union party.

A statement is in to-day's *Enquirer*, that one Massachusetts regiment voted at Terre Haute and another at Jeffersonville. This is simply a malicious lie, manufactured out of whole cloth. There was but one Massachusetts regiment in the State on election day, or before or since, and that is stationed at this city, and did not vote at all. The fact is, if there is fraud anywhere it is in Copperhead counties, and was committed by Copperheads. Had it not been for thousands of illegal votes cast for Democratic candidates by rebels, in guise of refugees, we should have carried every Congressional District high and dry for the Union. In each of the following counties—Dubois, Martin, Pike, Posey and Knox, in 1st District—Clark Floyd Orange, Harrison and Washington, in second district; Owen and Sullivan in seventh district, hundreds of these rebel scoundrels fought the battles of Jeff. Davis on election day by voting the Butternut ticket early and often.

The fraud charged in this city is a [illegible] lie. Nine thousand two hundred and fifty-seven votes in all were cast in this township, while the number of men enrolled between the ages of 20 and 45 is eight thousand five hundred and fifty-nine, showing only a small margin for the large number of voters over 45 years. This cry of fire should deceive nobody, especially when made by men and papers in pay of Jeff. Davis.

All reports about the dwindling away of Morton's majority are false. It cannot be estimated at less than twenty thousand. It is in fact nearer twenty-one thousand, and Old Abe shall have a plump 30,000 in November. Union men all in best of spirits and will not suffer the good cause to fail for want of proper effort.

The kitchen of the Palmer House caught fire, about three o'clock this morning. It communicated to the main building, but, owing to the promptness of the fire department, it was extinguished before much damage was done. The furniture, &c., was considerably injured by water. The loss will not exceed two thousand dollars, and is covered by insurance.

The Commission for the trial of Dodd yesterday decided, after hearing the argument on both sides, to proceed to a verdict on the evidence adduced in the absence of the prisoner, following a precedent laid down by Judge Perkins of the Supreme Court.

To-day, by leave, the defendant's counsel addressed the Court in his behalf and the Judge Advocate replied. The case was then submitted for verdict.

The Commission agreed upon a finding late this afternoon. It has not yet been made public, and will not be until approved by Gen. Hooker.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Fiske's Expedition Safe—Indian News—Minnesota Military and Political Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, MINN., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A letter from Capt. Van Midan, dated at Fort Rice, Sept. 27th, was received in this city to-day. It states that Fiske's party is safe. On Thursday, 22d ult., the reinforcements reached him, and the Indians abandoned the attack. No further particulars are given.

An Indian scout, who has just come in, reports that Fiske's party was brought back safely to Fort Rice, and that two battles were fought with the Indians while returning. General Sibley has received no intelligence and is inclined to discredit the reports, but I give them to you as they reach me.

The soldiers who have returned from the Indian expedition are loud in their denunciations of the men composing Fiske's party. They say that when they left Fort Rice some of them carried a rebel flag and cheers for Jeff. Davis were numerous. They freely acknowledged that they were running away from the draft. There are some good loyal men in the party, but this statement probably applies to the majority, and if the Indians could have gobbled that portion of the crowd without injuring the loyal ones, it would have been a Union victory.

Reports come in from all quarters of the State of the unanimity among the people for the Union ticket. A gentleman who has just returned from a two weeks' trip through the southern part of the State says there is not opposition enough to make it interesting. As the result of the last draft in this city, five out of nine names were drawn, and 200 men secured, leaving 200, Democrats who have fled to Canada.

Brigadier General Campbell, of Pennsylvania, came up to-day under order of General Pope to preside over a Court Martial now in session in this city.

Two thousand four hundred men have volunteered in this State since the July call, and are nearly all in the field.

FROM DETROIT.

Life in the City of the Straits—The Political Aspect—Discoveries of "Copper" and Iron.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

On Saturday night a soldier was shot and killed in the street. On Sunday a horrid case of child murder came to light, and the last sensation is the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a young married lady.

Another secret treasonable society has been discovered here, in which some prominent Democratic officials are implicated. Its exposure in the *Advertiser and Tribune* has created considerable consternation in certain quarters.

The political campaign waxes warmer and warmer, and is lively beyond precedent. The following prominent speakers are now canvassing the State, and speaking daily: United States Senators Howard and Chandler, Gov. Blair, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Jno. Ashley, of Ohio, Hon. Theodore Romeyn, Hon. H. H. Crapo, Lieut. Governor May, Hon. E. B. Fairfield, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Jno. F. Driggs, Hon. A. B. Maynard, and a score of lesser lights.

If hard work, earnest, and persistent effort can accomplish anything, Michigan will emulate the noble example of her sister States Ohio and Indiana, and roll up a majority for the Union candidates that will be as gratifying to our friends as it will be astonishing to our enemies.

Even the copper mine organ here, the *Free Press*, foreshadows defeat, saying that ballot-box stuffing, fraud, and Lincoln greenbacks will carry the election.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax will speak in the wigwam here on Thursday evening. A rousing meeting is expected.

The Detroit races commenced here to-day at the Hamtramck Race Course, and about one thousand people were present. There were seven entries. The best time made was 2:29½, by H. C. Kibber's mare Lottie.

Intelligence has just been received here of the discovery of an immense mountain of iron ore on the north shore of Lake Superior. This mountain is said to exceed in dimensions the famous Iron mountain in the Marquette region.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois State, Military, Political and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Yesterday and to-day Maj. Heffernan mustered in 495 men, of whom 128 were drafted last week. In all 2,360 were mustered. Three men were enlisted in the 13th Regular Infantry to-day, for three years each and credited to the 13th Ward, Chicago, completing its quota.

One thousand dollars was to-day deposited in the Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of this city by a gentleman who desires to bet that amount that Stuart, Copperhead, will be defeated in this district.

By a dispatch from the War Department to-day, Maj. Heffernan was allowed to send 45 men, enlisted in St. Clair Co., to the 43d Illinois, in Arkansas, said Regiment having enlisted from St. Clair.

Two hundred men leave for regiments in the Potomac army to-day.

The following appointments have been made: Capt. Samuel T. Hughes, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, vice Phillips resigned; Lieutenant Colonel Dan'l Bradley, Colonel 9th Infantry, vice March resigned; Major Isaac McManus, Lieutenant Colonel 103d Infantry, vice Mason, resigned; Chaplain Milton L. Haney, Colonel 55th Infantry, vice Chandler, resigned; Captain Henry H. Pope, Major 33d Infantry, vice Elliott, promoted; Major [illegible] H. Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel 33d Infantry, vice [illegible]; Captain Samuel [illegible], Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Infantry, vice Quinn, mustered out; Captain Jno. [illegible], Lieutenant-Colonel 116th Infantry, vice Freeman, resigned.

A private dispatch to Colonel John S. Loomis, from one of our officers at Louisville, Ky., says: Sherman's army is all right, and holds all points between Nashville and Atlanta.

Four horses belonging to Geo. Day were killed on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, a mile from this city, by a train, and two maimed. A total loss of $1,100.

FROM MEMPHIS.

A Rebel Attack Expected—Great Excitement Prevailing in the City.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15,
VIA CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

The rebels in large force are again threatening this city. They are about four miles out in a westerly direction. Portions of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad track between Memphis and Wessel Station were torn up last night by the enemy. An attack is expected, and citizens as well as soldiers are under arms ready to meet the foe. The rebel force is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000. Chalmers is said to be in command.

It is supposed by some that this is only a feint on the part of the rebels, and that their object is to pass up into Kentucky.

Brig. Gen. Smith commands here in the absence of Maj. Gen. Washburn, who is at the North. It is reported that Gen. Washburn is to be superseded in the command of this District by Gen. Dana, now commanding at Vicksburg. The report, however, is discredited.

A scouting party of seven men of the 19th Pennsylvania cavalry, were surprised by the rebels near Coldwater, on Thursday, and brutally murdered, after surrendering.

The Government cotton press and gins kept by Mr. London, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, six miles below Helena, together with fourteen bales of cotton, were destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is $7,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fifteen rebels, including a Captain, were brought into Helena on Saturday by our cavalry. They were captured near the St. Francis River.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Peace Sneaks in Council—The Pork Market—Political.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The National Peace Convention met here to-day. Fifty delegates were present, including Singleton, of Illinois, Colorado Jewett, Alex. Long, &c.

Wm. M. Corey was chosen permanent Chairman.

The Committees on Resolutions, Order of Business and Presidential Nominations were appointed and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow. Reporters were not admitted to-day, but it is said its doors will be thrown open to-morrow.

I am assured that independent Presidential nominations will be made. The movement does not attract much attention here, but the delegates are free to admit McClellan, with or without their support, has not the ghost of a chance, and they think they may as well have an organization of their own, looking to the future.

Major Du Barry, by rejecting bids for provisions, has knocked our market flat, and there is now much anxiety to realize. He purchased 15,000 barrels prime mess pork at $35.00@36.00, mostly from Chicago packers.

Ben Wade made a great speech at Market Hall to-night to a crowded house. He and Chase speak in Lexington, Kentucky, to-morrow.

FROM MARION COUNTY.

The Little Mackerel Failure at Centralia.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CENTRALIA, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A grand demonstration of the Democracy held here to-day, to hear Messrs. McAllister, McComas and Willard. It was a failure in point of numbers, and none of the speakers advertised were present. The whole number on the ground did not exceed five hundred. Mr. Stevenson, of Bond county, and the notorious O'Melveney addressed the assembled *multitude*. It was a very quiet tame affair, with no enthusiasm, no cheering. More like a gathering of mourners than of American freemen who were inspired by a conscientiousness of right. The Union men hereabouts are delighted at the comparison since we had at least 5,000 to hear Gen. Logan. And everybody was enthusiastic. We have hopes of carrying Marion county this fall. Gen. Logan has done much good in this vicinity.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Sheridan Continuing and Smoothing up his Work—His Communications with Washington—Resume of the Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday evening, Oct. 18.—The *Bulletin* says: A gentleman who left Winchester last Saturday, reports that there was a good deal of skirmishing with guerillas in the valley, but nothing serious had occurred, and the supply trains were moving regularly under strong escorts.

On Friday last our pickets at Martinsburg were driven by a guerilla force.

The eleven guns, captured from the rebels by Sheridan, had arrived at Washington, and on Friday two more came in. They were formerly owned by the United States, and were probably obtained at the seizure of our arsenals by the rebels.

Sheridan was sending in large droves of captured oxen, sheep, etc. The destruction of mills, barns, etc., was going on so rapidly, that rebels will no longer be able to maintain themselves in the valley.

A considerable force of our troops had been sent to Front Royal to guard the railroad which is to be opened to Manassas Junction, so as to secure communication with Alexandria. The repairs of the road have already been completed to Rectortown.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—A gentleman who left Sheridan's army yesterday reports that the rebels reoccupy Fisher's Hill, on the left of the position heretofore carried by Gen. Crook, and are erecting fortifications there. Our troops are in the neighborhood of Strasburg.

The Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in a letter dated at Point of Rocks, Md., says Mosby made a raid on the boats Saturday, capturing and burning four or five, and carrying off many mules and horses and some prisoners.

Many boats are there, but will not move until something is done by the military authorities for their protection.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says passengers from City Point to-day say all is quiet at the front. Refugees from Rockingham county, Va., say that the Union people in that region rejoice at the destruction of secessionists' barns by Sheridan, although their own property suffered as well. They deem the punishment just and proper.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The caution Sheridan has shown in his campaign has been nowhere more strongly evinced than in the affair last Wednesday. The *Herald's* correspondent says: Early this morning the rebels appeared on our front, in the woods and along the hills south of Cedar Creek. Their presence caused Gen. Sheridan to use the caution he has so often exhibited, with a view to ascertain his adversary's movements. Shortly after noon to-day, the enemy suddenly opened a heavy artillery fire from the Strasburg Pike, directing it on the front occupied by the 19th corps, and a diagonal fire on the 1st division of Gen. Crook's Army of West Virginia, which occupied a position in a piece of woods at the base of the north point of Massanuttin Mountain, on our extreme left. The fire of the enemy was rapid, the shell and shot falling directly into the camp of Gen. Crook's 1st division, which caused them to retire a little to the rear. Our artillery, under its chief, Captain Dupont, was soon brought and stationed on the hills in front of our position, and commenced a lively reply to the enemy, causing him, after a brisk cannonade, to retire with his guns. A portion of the 19th Corps advanced in line of battle from its camps to feel the enemy, which they did in good order, while Col. Thornton's division of Crook's command broke camp and advanced along and to the left of the Strasburg pike. Our troops advanced under cover of the fire of our guns, and moved with celerity. They had not proceeded far when they became hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry, who were found occupying secure places along the wooded hills. The musketry fire was very sharp, and lasted for nearly three hours. The 1st brigade of the 1st division, commanded by Colonel Wells, 34th Massachusetts, moving on the left of the pike, were hotly engaged during the entire affair, and, although charged by the enemy repeatedly, stood their ground nobly. While this brigade was engaged and heavily pressed, Colonel Wells fell mortally wounded, the ball passing through his left lung. He fell into the hands of the enemy.

"It became apparent, as the firing was going on, that the demonstration on our left was for the purpose of covering another movement, which subsequently appeared to be an attempt to turn our position by flanking. Our infantry front was changed so as to confront the rebel route of march, by order of General Sheridan, who was in a position that covered the entire field of operations. General Custar, commanding the 3d division of cavalry, was ordered to move from left to right, and in the middle of the afternoon met the enemy at or near a ford on Cedar creek. He soon became engaged, and by dark had driven the enemy back. He established his picket line on the east side of the creek, while the enemy encamped on the opposite bank. At dark the artillery firing ceased on both sides."

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 18—Midnight.

THE DEFENSES OF RICHMOND.

The *Times'* Army of the James special dispatch describes the reconnoissance of Gen. Perry. It says the enemy was finally driven to the shelter of a long and formidable line of earthworks, about two miles from our own lines, with a redoubt on the Darbytown road mounting two guns. The reconnoissance demonstrated that the enemy have left no means untried of strengthening the defenses of their capital. The ground is filled with field fortifications, and is ridged and welded with earthworks, line after line, in concentric circles, while high forts stand upon every possible eminence. The rebels have been making balloon reconnoissances over our position at Bermuda Hundred.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Herald's* London letter says: The financial crash in London, Liverpool and Manchester, promises to be very extensive. Birmingham and other interior towns will not be much effected. A large amount of capital is being invested in blockade-runners. Nearly one hundred steamers are now fitting in Clyde and adjacent waters. One firm finishes four side-wheel steamers this week.

DEALERS IN CONTRABAND.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A special train from Baltimore was required to-day to bring down 90 or 100 merchants and clerks arrested there for selling goods to smugglers for running blockade. Similar arrests were made simultaneously in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and in New York. A large number of business men in fair repute, seem to be involved.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

The detectives yesterday discovered a manufactory of counterfeit postal currency on Long Island; arrested several men and secured presses, paper and printed notes. This is the third establishment broken up within the week.

MARKET MATTERS.

The stock market this morning took an extreme downward movement, partly from the decline in gold, and partly from those lately in the bull movement having become large sellers. The sales of leading railroad stocks were of an unusually large extent, on options of ten to thirty days.

Wall street was filled with sensation rumors, the prominent one being that Grant is actually moving on Richmond. These had considerable effect to bring down stocks and gold. The effect was not ended at the close of the day. Transactions in stocks were better at the Second Board, a natural reaction from the extreme fall of the morning.

Between the Boards stocks were generally better. The bull movement in gold has broken down, and the price has fallen rapidly during the day. The bears have the stronger side. The fall during the day was from 215 to 206⅝, with no positive war news to affect the market. The money market is gradually getting easier. The extreme dullness in commercial discounts continues. There is more demand for foreign exchange. The news of continued failures in England produces great caution toward merchants' drafts. The heavy fall in gold produced a large decline in prices in all directions at the Produce Exchange.

Gold closed at the Evening Board at 208¼@209¼, and firm.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

New Advertisements.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.
Mrs. Nellie W. Sackett,
Teacher of music, gives lessons on the Guitar and Piano in a most thorough and classical manner on reasonable terms. Address
109 South Sangamon Street.
Refer to John Motter's Music store, 126 Clark st.; Root & Cady's 95 Clark street; H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street. oc19-u439-1t

FOR ESCANABA, LITTLE BAY DU NOQUET.—The Propeller
IOWA,
Capt. E. A. HOWARD,
Will leave the Peshtigo Co.'s dock, North Pier, on THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock p. m. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply at office of the Peshtigo Company.
THOS. H. BEEBE, President.
The Iowa will be dispatched for Escanaba again in about ten days. oc19-u457-2t net

SOLDIERS WIVES ATTENTION.—If your husband is a prisoner of war you can draw his pay. For further particulars apply to or address HOMER COOK & CO., Dickey's Building, Chicago, Illinois. oc19-u423-3t w Fawnet

LIFE IS SHORT AND MEMORY deceptive. Take time by the forelock and obtain Photographs of your friends and relations. The best specimens of the art can be obtained at the Photograph Gallery of THOS. HINES, 89 South Clark street, opposite Court House. oc19-u429-1t

HOUSES AND LOTS WANTED.
I have application to purchase a number of Dwelling Houses and Lots located either in the North, South or West Divisions. Parties having property for sale will do well to leave description at my office. No charge unless a sale is effected.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. oc19-u446-1t

REMOVAL.—We have removed to 109 SOUTH WATER STREET, second door east of Clark street, where we offer the best of White Winter Wheat Flour, New York and Michigan Winter Apples, Quinces, Grapes, Southern Sweet Potatoes, Chestnuts, &c., &c. at wholesale. DITMARS & STANLEY, 109 South Water st. oc19-u461-2t daw

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership existing in the name of WHEELER, WALLACE & CO., was dissolved Oct. 18th, by mutual consent.
GEO. A. WHEELER
Will continue the business in his own name at the old stand,
250 and 252 South Water Street,
And will settle up the business of the old firm.
Chicago, Oct. 18, 1864. GEO. A. WHEELER, IRA F. WALLACE. oc19-u465-1t

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block.
NOS. 163, 165 AND 167 DEARBORN-ST. oc16-u392-3tnet

LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AT AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18 and 19, at 9½ o'clock each day
At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 163, 165 and 167 Dearborn street.
We shall sell a large and desirable stock of Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain, Black and Fancy all Wool and Union Cassimeres, Fancy Satinets, Melton Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, a fine line Flannels, all colors, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Shirtings, Cambrics, Prints, all Wool Undershirts and Drawers, Socks, Gingham, Jackets, Wool Yarn, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.
ALSO—100 cases Boots and Shoes, all qualities and styles; 48 cases Men's Boots, whole leather backs and fronts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. oc15 u244-4t-net

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers,
Custom Made Clothing, Undershirts, Drawers and Wool Socks, Gauntlets, Buck Gloves, Yankee Notions, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos 163, 165 and 167 Dearborn street.
Sale commences each day at 9½ o'clock.
The stock comprises a large and full variety of goods of every grade, which will be sold without reserve for cash. oc15-u244-4tnet WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FAMILY CARRIAGE, Horse, Buggy, Harness, &c., AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Oct. 21st, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of C. B. Farwell, Esq., on Wabash avenue, corner of Twelfth street, we shall sell without reserve, for cash, the entire Furniture, consisting of Rich Rosewood Parlor Set, Rosewood Etagere with Mirror, Rosewood Easy Chairs, Marble Top Center Tables, Rich Rosewood and Mahogany Chamber Sets, Oak and Black Walnut Diningroom Furniture, Rich Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, China and Glassware, Elegant Gas Chandeliers, Mirrors, White Hair Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, Bedding, &c., &c.
AT 12½ O'CLOCK.
A good Family Carriage, with pole and shafts; Bay Horse, nine years old; Top Buggy, Harness, &c. oc19-u436-4tnet WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. oc19 u380-5tnet WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

COOK COUNTY SCRIP WANTED BY C. F. GIBBS, 125 South Clark st., (up stairs,) Room No. 6, next door to the Provost Marshal's.

STEAM ENGINE—Second hand 12 to 15 horse-power Engine, 10 foot Boiler, Smoke Stack and Fire Front, in good condition.
FOR SALE.
SACKETT & CO.,
oc19-u451-3tnet 178 South Water street.

THE TEMPORARY STRUCTURE used for the "LONG JOHN" ENGINE HOUSE On Washington street, between Lasalle and Wells streets, for sale. Apply to JNO. F. BEATTY, Secretary Board of Trade. oc19-u441-3t-net

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—Situation wanted as clerk to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business, commencing at the "foot of the ladder. Had five years' experience as cashier. Moderate pay expected. Best references given. Address "T H W," Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—A young lady, understanding printing and toning, can find employment here shortly by addressing Box 22, Quincy. None but those understanding the business need apply.

New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS,
Decorations,
BORDERS AND
WINDOW SHADES.
New Styles and Low Prices.
McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE,
78 Randolph Street.
oc8-u480 net-1f

FESTIVAL CHIMES.
If you wish to learn to sing, get a copy of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES
If you can sing well, and wish the best collection of Music, get a copy of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Which contains the greatest variety of
Sacred and Secular Music,
Such as
GLEES, PART SONGS, &c., &c.,
Ever Published.
Send and get a copy of the Festival Chimes.
☞ Single copies, sent by mail, postage paid, $1.25. Price per dozen, $12 when sent by express. Send to the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
117 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
oc19-u430 2tnet

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.
Owners of Real Estate desiring to sell, will do well to give me a call. I have continued applications, which I am unable to fill, by parties desiring to purchase
Stores, Dwelling Houses, Unimproved Business and Residence Lots,
Property suitable for subdivision, Garden Land and Farms.
Parties having such property to sell, will please leave description in my office. I will give their business my unremitting attention until a sale is effected. No charge unless sale is made.
J. L. LEE, 66 Clark St.
oc19-u426-1t

Rogers' Self-Rising FLOUR.
The Best, Cheapest Healthiest and
Most Economical Flour Extant.
Unequalled for Bread, Biscuit, Cake, Pies, Puddings, &c., &c.
Use no Yeast, Cream Tartar, Soda or Saleratus, Baking Powder or Salt whatever.
Testimonials as to its purity and healthfulness can be shown from the first physicians and chemists of the country.
A little cold water or milk, and a hot oven, is all that is required to make the best and healthiest bread. Call on your grocer and order a sample parcel of six pounds for trial, and should you like it order a larger quantity, which will be promptly supplied.
MANUFACTORY, 179 STATE STREET,
OFFICE, 164 STATE ST., cor. Monroe.
oc19-u461 2tnet P. O. Drawer 5044.

A Valuable Invention.
The inventor of a valuable machine, just patented, will be glad to dispose of the whole or a part thereof. There is money in it. Particulars furnished on application to J. B. WILLIAMS, Revere House, Chicago. oc19-u455 1t

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,
Cincinnati.
The Regular Course of Lectures begins on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, and will continue sixteen weeks.
Total fees (Professors seven—Dissection, Hospital and Matriculation), $65.00. oc19-u464-1t

NOTICE.
Carbutt's Photograph Gallery
Is again open for business. His arrangements are now perfected for making every variety of Sun Picture in the most superior manner. Brig. Gen. Joe Hooker was the first to sit under his newly arranged skylight—the result a splendid Card Portrait of the Hero of Lookout Mountain. Copies can be had at the Gallery, 131 Lake street.
N. B.—The new style of Photograph I am about to introduce will be ready for public inspection in a few days.
oc19 u455 3t-w,fa&c net J. CARBUTT.

OIL PAINTING.
MISS MERRIMAN would inform her friends and patrons that she will open her classes in Oil Painting at her studio this week and next. All interested are invited to call and examine specimens of her own and pupil's work, at the Photograph Rooms of
Aldridge & Merriman, 147 & 149 So. Clark-st.
oc19-u444-1t

MAPS.
CHAPMAN'S NEW MAP OF IOWA, the latest and best. For sale to the trade and at retail by MUNSON, SKINNER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Maps, Stationery, Paper, Blank Books, &c., 140 Lake street. oc19-u433 6t-net

TO LADIES ONLY.
DR. THOS. MACKINNIS,
(The only Physician in the West who makes the Diseases of Ladies a special study, can be consulted on all Diseases of the Womb, Tumors of the Abdomen, Falling of the Womb, Nervous Weakness and Debility, Whites, Ulceration of the neck of the Womb, Absence of the Monthly flow, Excessive Monthly Discharge, Barrenness, Disappointments in Marriage, Obstructions.
Married ladies are especially invited to consult him on any monthly irregularities. Ladies can call upon him at his residence, 39 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, corner of Indiana and Halsted, or he may be addressed, (enclosing a stamped envelope,) through his P. O. Box, 587, Chicago, Ill. oc19-u463-1t d&w

NATIONAL
BANK SAFES.
Folding Outside Doors,
Folding Inside Doors,
Burglar Chests Inside,
Covert's and Yale's Dial Locks,
Banks of $50,000 Capital,
Banks of $100,000 Capital,
Banks of $500,000 Capital,
We have just the Articles you want,
You cannot afford to be without one,
Bankers are delighted with them.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
F. W. PRATT.
oc15-u174 6tnet

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
127 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope
CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS.
Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.
Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores
FLAGS
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105. Chicago, Oct. 7, '64. 105.

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Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar [illegible] for sale, at LOWEST MARKET RATES, [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

AN APPEAL FROM THE SOUTH.

We print elsewhere a most remarkable document in the shape of a letter written by prominent Southern Unionists to Gov. Yates, and intended for the Governors of all the loyal States. It is dated, October 4th, 1864, and signed by J. A. Stewart, of Rome, Ga; Wm. C. Hicks, M. D., of Cayuga, Miss.; Wm. H. Smith, of Randolph county, Ala.; R. S. Heflin and A. A. West, members elect of the Alabama Legislature. The positions assumed in this letter are strongly Union and breath a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Government, worthy of emulation even in the North. The letter commences with a vivid account of the paralysis of the trade, institutions, social and civil life of the South, and the utter subversion of all civil liberty. It portrays the wickedness and desperation of the rebellion, and says: *"Nothing but the strong arm of military power can ever subdue it or destroy its power for mischief."* It traces back the conspiracy of the slaveholders to a period long prior to the outbreak of the rebellion, enumerates the pretexts made—the tariff, the nullification scheme, the slavery question, and, finally, the election of Abraham Lincoln, although under the forms of the Constitution. It then pictures the present condition of the South: "The people of the South are now under a reigning despotism which for cruelty and relentless barbarity has no parallel in the history of mankind." It suggests the cure, "Until their (the leaders') proud spirit of rebellion is subjugated *by the coercive power of war*, we will never have peace or reunion." It pronounces the people of the South ready for reunion, as soon as they can be freed from the tyranny of their rulers; warns the loyal men of the North against the machinations of the Copperhead allies of these leaders, to fasten a despotism upon the people, and then closes with an appeal to loyal men concerning their duties at the coming election, the result of which is "breathlessly awaited at the South." "It is the duty of the one elected to restore the Union at all hazards and to take care that the laws of the United States be enforced. It is the duty of every citizen to sustain the President in the exercise *even of extraordinary powers to suppress this rebellion.*"

Such is the spirit of this remarkable and eloquent document. If the men of the North will not heed the appeals of their own party in the press and on the stump, if they will not listen to the voice of our brave boys in the field and the gallant Generals who are leading them from victory to victory, if they will not follow the guidance of experienced and skilled statesmen, if they will not give ear to the inborn promptings of liberty, will they not listen and come to the rescue of those long suffering but never despairing Unionists of the South? These men have been through the furnace of affliction, have lost in property and household, have been dogged by the hounds of pro-slavery aristocrats from place to place, but now are within the protecting lines and under the glorious old flag of freedom. They appeal to all men in the North to put down this despotism at the point of the bayonet, to utterly crush the leaders out by the coercive power of war. Shall their appeal be heeded? Will you put Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair, who is pledged to carry out the wishes of these Southern Unionists, or will you vote for McClellan, who is pledged by his platform to send the iron still deeper into the heart of these men?

THE RESULTS.

Since the New York *World* from claiming to have carried Pennsylvania by 50,000 has dropped down to an admission that the Copperhead majority is only 660 on the home vote, it is safe to conclude that the Republicans have carried the State on the home vote by from three to five thousand and including the soldiers' vote by 20,000, which would be a substantial gain on Curtin's majority in '63, which was 15,325. We have made a gain also of five Congressmen, and have carried the Legislature. The Copperheads, not to be beaten even by facts, pretend that our victory has been the result of "jerrymandering" in the formation of the Congressional Districts. These districts in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have not been changed, however, since '63. The change then just made was followed by Copperhead victories, and if any jerrymandering were chargeable it would certainly be to those who reaped the fruits of it. We never charged the Copperhead victories of '62 to any other change in in the Congressional Districts than that wrought by McClellan's change of base in front of Richmond. Had Grant made a similar change of base it would have caused a similar jerrymandering in the Congressional Districts of the three States.

The Copperheads claim a "Democratic victory" in Ohio because our majority is from 20,000 to 30,000 less than that cast against Vallandigham. We wish them a frequent return of the like exhilarating success! The Copperheads can thus discern the signs of the times. If they put up a representative traitor like Vallandigham they will be beaten with many stripes, but if they put up a mere Janus faced hypocrite of the McClellan stripe who is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peaceful war by a cessation of such modes of hostility as are opposed to brotherly love—why they will then be beaten with fewer.

Indiana proves to be the banner State of the three, simply because being regarded in advance as more doubtful she has been more thoroughly canvassed, and the fact that her State ticket was pending, gave the canvass an importance more nearly approximating to that of the November campaign. She gives a majority at latest advices of 17,368. Upon these facts the Copperhead papers are still howling that the three States have gone for McClellan! Refreshingly cool!

A BIT OF HISTORY.

A paragraph has been traveling the rounds of the Copperhead press, with all sorts of embellishment, stating that in the year 1850, Senators Chase, Hale and Seward "voted for a petition to dissolve the Union." The facts are these. On the 6th of February, 1850, Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, presented to the Senate a series of resolutions adopted by a public meeting at Wilmington, N. C., looking to a violent disruption of the Union. The fourth resolution was as follows:

> "*Resolved*, That, dear and essential as is life to the individual, no brave and virtuous man will consent to hold it at the sacrifice of honor and principle; neither can we yield up principle and honor even if the maintenance of them should involve the sacrifice of our political and individual existence *in the dissolution of the Union and the bloody consequences likely to flow therefrom.*'—*Cong. Globe, 31st Congress, 1st Session, page 3[illegible]0.*

An objection was made to the reception of these resolutions, but they were received by a vote of 48 to 2. The two negative votes were given by Messrs. Bradbury, of Maine, and Douglas of Illinois.

On the following day Mr. Hale presented the petition of certain members of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania and Delaware, praying for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. Upon the question of receiving this petition an animated debate sprang up, which occupied two or three days of the session. Mr. Douglas spoke with his usual directness and force, and as he is not likely to be accused of having held undue animosity against our Southern brethren so long as they actually remained in the Union, we will quote a few paragraphs from his remarks:

> "I am not aware of one instance in which a petition, relating to this slavery agitation, *coming from the North*, has been received, and the only departure that I am aware of from this principle—if it is a departure, and I think it is one clearly—was in the case of the proceedings of the meeting presented the other day by the Senator from North Carolina. Then a motion was made to receive; the Senate refused to lay that motion upon the table, and received the memorial. I must confess, sir, that I was very much amused when I found that myself and one other Senator [Mr. Bradbury] were the only individuals who voted against the reception of that memorial; for, sir, I had supposed that if it was proper to receive a memorial to Congress against any specific action upon the slavery question here it was proper to receive one for it; if one side had a right to petition, the other side had a right to petition; and if it was proper to receive petitions against, it was proper to receive them for it. Hence, sir, I had supposed that the Senate were going to adhere to the rule and practice which has hitherto obtained, of refusing to receive memorials upon this subject, whether they came from the North or from the South, whether for or against the institution of slavery.
>
> "Well, sir, it so happened that yesterday a memorial came from the State of Pennsylvania, I think, in which the memorialists protest against the admission into this Union of any State whose laws tolerate the institution of slavery. Here, sir, was a memorial upon the same question, asking for nothing, but objecting to any action by this Congress; and when that memorial came it was precisely the case of the one from North Carolina—a memorial against action upon this question. A motion was made to lay it on the table, and that motion concerning a petition against any action goes upon the table, and the resolutions were received. I voted, sir, to lay both upon the table. I believe that, in voting for both motions, I was acting in accordance with the practice and usage of the Senate for the last quarter of a century; but it seems, unless the matter was not duly considered by Senators, that our rule is to be that *one side of the Union may petition, and its petitions be received, and the other side petition and its pet tions be condemned and excluded on the same subject.* I for one, must be permitted to say that I cannot sanction, so far as I am concerned, this discrimination upon the doctrine of petition.—*Ibid, page 319.*

Having thus informed the majority of the Senate as to his opinions of their conduct in voting to receive Southern petitions and to reject Northern ones on the same subject Mr. Douglas preserved his own consistency by voting to reject Mr. Hale's petition as he had voted to reject Mr. Mangum's. Messrs. Chase, Hale and Seward, believing in the right of petition in its largest extent, voted to receive both Mr. Mangum's and Mr. Hale's. But the Southern Senators, together with the whole doughface tribe from the North, voted to receive Mr. Mangum's, and not to receive Mr. Hale's. This is the history of the case, as it is given in the public records of Congress. It shows how little material is required, on the part of the Northern allies of the rebellion, to fabricate a slander upon the friends of the Union.

THE HEAVIEST GAIN YET.

On Thursday last, according to the New York *World*, the State of Pennsylvania had gone Democratic by 50,000 majority. On Saturday last it had gone Democratic by only 660. Here is a clear Republican gain in two days, of 49,340. We know of no heavier gains in the same space of time in the history of the country. They are the more gratifying from the fact that their truthfulness is attested by the "most influential and reliable 'Democratic' journal in the country."

Col. E. D. Townsend.

A paragraph appeared in our telegraph columns, yesterday, importing that Col. Townsend, the Acting Adjutant General of the army, had relieved a Quartermaster in Washington for some political offense, upon which circumstance a mild lecture was addressed to the Colonel by the reporter. It is proper to observe that the Adjutant General of the army neither assigns nor relieves officers, except as he carries out the orders of his own superiors—the Secretary of War or the President of the United States. He is purely an executive officer, and he does nothing for which he has not a written military authority and warrant. As to Col. Townsend's politics, if he has any, we know nothing. We do know that he is a most faithful, patriotic, intelligent and gentlemanly public servant, and that the office under his care is the hardest worked bureau in Washington, and, considering the enormous amount of details involved in the government of an army of half a million of men, the best managed.

The October and November Elections.

The general result of the October election in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, just preceding the Presidential election, have always been taken as indicative of the result of the national campaign, and have always proved true indices. In support of this opinion a brief recurrence to the figures of the elections in these States are commended to our readers.

In 1840 thus stood Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana in October:

	Democratic.	Whig.
Pennsylvania	136,463	128,903
Ohio	127,964	144,054
Indiana	54,297	62,934

The results of the Presidential battle of that year were that Harrison was elected by a regular political tornado.

In 1844 the three States at the October elections stood:

	Democratic.	Whig.	Free Soil.
Pennsylvania	167,245	161,293	3,126
Ohio	149,177	155,057	8,050
Indiana	56,193	48,408	....

Here Pennsylvania and Indiana, for the Democrats, foreshadow the Presidential result, while Ohio is on the losing side. Polk was elected over Clay.

In 1848 the vote stood:

	Democratic.	Whig.	Free Soil.
Pennsylvania	168,221	168,528	9,535
Ohio	148,221	149,606	....
Indiana	74,686	70,504	....

Here we find the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by the small plurality in each of a few hundred votes, in favor of the Whigs, while Indiana, by four thousand majority, was carried by the Democrats. But it was two against one of these three States, and "Old Zack" was elected President in November.

In 1852, the October elections resulted as follows:

	Democratic.	Whig.	Free Soil.
Pennsylvania	174,398	153,989	3,911
Ohio	147,926	135,577	22,544
Indiana	93,576	73,565	....

All three Democratic by a decisive majority or plurality each—a very suggestive warning of the Presidential result that followed in November, for Pierce was elected.

In the momentous contest of 1856 the figures were as follows:

	Democratic.	Republican.	K. N.
Pennsylvania	212,945	210,179	....
Ohio	156,604	175,898	22,335
Indiana	117,931	112,039	....

Two of these three States are here again on the side of the Democracy, and Buchanan is again elected.

Coming down to 1860, we find that in the October elections of that year Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were all carried by such decisive Republican majorities as pretty clearly indicated that Lincoln, In November, would make a clean sweep of the free States, from Maine to California, which he did, excepting part of the electoral vote of New Jersey.

The conclusion inevitably follows that the results of the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on Tuesday last, going for the Republicans, have determined the issue of the Presidential contest in November.

The Carnival of Lying.

The carnival of lying is now in full blast in the Copperhead press, under the leadership of the New York *World*. The Waterloo defeat their party experienced in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, on Tuesday, has given it a great impetus in this line. The distressed editors discredit the news from Ohio and Indiana, and they are trying their best to lie themselves into a majority on the home vote in Pennsylvania. They lie as if lying were their only hope, and as if there were no possible chance of detection and exposure. But it will not do. Lying will not save them, nor burnt brandy either.

We have returns from all the counties of Pennsylvania, many of them official, the rest reported, and the footings of majorities are as follows:

Republican Counties	44,730
Democratic Counties	41,334
Union majority	3,397

The vote of the soldiers will increase this considerably above 20,000. The Republicans have elected sixteen members of Congress certain; the Cops. six, and two remain in doubt. Both branches of the Legislature are strongly Republican. It is amazing in the face of this result that even the reckless lying New York *World* will deny that the Union ticket was successful.

THOSE MULES.—We learn from a reliable source that the bet which Mrs. Gen. Logan made with her relative, Kirt Campbell, has finally been settled. At least a friend of ours overheard the lady make a demand for the mules the other day, and the brother-in-law said he did not like to part with the mules, but if Mrs. Logan would accept $600 in greenbacks as an equivalent he would "pony up." As Mrs. L. could hardly have use for the mules, we advise her to accept the greenbacks. Kirt Campbell will not hereafter bet much on John A. Logan's becoming a Copperhead or falsifying his record by voting a peace ticket.

☞ The reckless, mendacious, lying N. Y. *World* asserts that the reason the Republicans have gained twenty-one members of Congress in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, is because Republican Legislatures in those States gerrymandered the Congressional districts. But the *World* knows *that the Congress Districts in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, stand* PRECISELY *to-day as they did in* 1862, when they returned Members as follows:

Pennsylvania	Adm.	12	Cop.	12
Ohio	"	5	"	14
Indiana	"	4	"	7
Together		21		33

Now they stand not less than *thirty-eight* Unionists, and probably *forty* to fourteen or sixteen of the Opposition. The *Districts* are unchanged; the change is wholly in the PEOPLE.

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* of the 10th, reproves the other city papers for claiming a victory on the 7th. It says it is a mistaken policy to claim victories when there are none. We hope the Copperhead papers which have been parading the affair as a great disaster to Grant will take notice.

☞ It was Marshal MacMahon who said to an aid as he was rushing into the Malakoff: "Tell Gen. Pellissier that if we are blown up, he must immediately crown the crater with other men." If had been under McClellan he would have been pronounced insane, and treated as McClellan treated Sherman. He sent the latter to command the Benton barracks as a "crazy man."

☞ It is said that Clark Mills, who "busted" his reputation on an equestrian statue of Jackson, has gone to Orange to make a bust of McClellan. Unseemly competitive haste! It is the purpose of the People to make the biggest bust of Little Mac in November ever seen on this continent. Mills had better retire.

☞ The official vote of Alleghany County, Pa., (which contains Pittsburg,) at the late election, was 25,728, or 2,053 less than for Governor in 1863. The Union vote on Tuesday was 16,083, and the opposition vote 9,645—Union majority, 6,438. At the November election Alleghany will exceed her Republican majority, in 1860, when the county gave 8,907 for Lincoln.

☞ "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings" is true now as in the days of the Psalmist. Do readers remember Rebecca, the little *white* slave-girl from the South? There was a whole column of argument in her answer, when she was asked if she would vote for McClellan: "If I were a Rebel, I would!"

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Military Situation—Guerilla Operations in Georgia—An Important Letter—Rebel [illegible] in Jeff. Davis—Desperation, etc.—Political News in Tennessee.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, October 15, 1864.

The military situation remains unchanged. Hood's army is to the west and southwest of Sherman, and Forrest is somewhere down in Alabama, while communications, which were temporarily interrupted, both by rebels and rain, near Marietta, are again open. The prospect of any more offensive operations, other than mere guerilla raids, on the part of the enemy, are not brilliant. The chastisement received by the garrison at Allatoona has convinced Hood that all hope of flanking Sherman out of Atlanta, may as well be dismissed. Our forces will take no steps backward, and this the rebels well know.

The disappointment among the people at the failure to break Sherman's communications, is great. Success had been promised them, but in place of it they experienced a humiliating defeat. The last straw, but one, that the drowning Confederacy were grasping for was carried away, and the last will go on the 8th of November.

The people of Georgia are crying out against the depredations of guerillas. These roving bands of assassins were organized under the auspices of the wealthy slaveholders, but blind in that as in everything else, did not consider that they would be compelled to subsist off their own friends.

A small band visited the Chattanooga Valley, some twenty miles from the town, a short time since, and hung three Union men, who resided there. They likewise conscripted some twenty men—mostly deserters from the rebel army, but all but one escaped in the night.

A friend just from that section, states that men were daily reaching home, from the rebel army; all concede that it is all up with the Confederacy; there is scarcely one of them but is willing, indeed anxious, that slavery should be abolished, as the only means of securing a permanent peace.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

I am permitted to copy the following extract from a printed letter, recently taken from a rebel mail carrier, who was endeavoring to reach this city by stealth. Letters are received in this way here almost daily; and it may not be improper to add to this the manner in which they are written. The writer has a printed signature, and the letter is directed to a fictitious personage, and run through the lines, and then dropped into the postoffice at this place. A negro is sent to the office, and calls for a letter for the fictitious name, and he hands it over to the party sending him.

By this means detection is difficult, and people are enabled to receive letters constantly from rebeldom; and when a mail is captured they run no risk. But to the letter, which is addressed by a man to his brother here, or in this vicinity:

"WEST POINT, Ga., Sept. 20th.

"DEAR BROTHER: An exile from my home, I often feel that it were better if I were dead. You know with what buoyant hopes we started to the field, more than three years since, and what a fine appearance we made on drill; but now, oh, how changed! Of one company of 89 men but three remain—their comrades are with the dead or in Northern prisons. Our bright uniforms are torn to rags, and all our bright prospects are dashed to the ground. The Confederacy is no more; it received its death wound at Mission Ridge—it was buried at Atlanta. I dislike deserters, but would you blame me to leave the service when there is no longer even a ray of hope?

"The men are deserting daily, hourly. This army is but a mere band now. Heroic they all are, it is true, but what can they accomplish? What can Hood do with 25,000 men, destitute and anxious to return to their homes: 25,000 men, of whom 24,000 acknowledge that the cause of the Confederacy is 'o'er,' and are anxious that the denouement, now that they do give it up, shall come speedily.

"The people here are suffering fearfully. God knows what will become of them. His hand falls heavily on them now; may the day dawn and the country soon be blessed with peace and plenty.

"Do you have any communication with the North? Are the people there suffering for bread, as are those of this State and the whole South? I am told here that they are, but I don't believe it

(Signed) J. S. P."

By a gentleman direct from Macon, I learn that the late speech of Jeff Davis is looked upon as an admission that there is no hope, while the refusal of Gov. Brown to negotiate with Sherman for a restoration of the Union is almost universally condemned.

POLITICAL.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson was recently selected as a candidate for elector on the McClellan ticket; but he declined the proffered place, and pronounced for Lincoln and Johnson. Mr. Nelson has opposed some of the measures of the Administration, but refuses to ally himself with traitors, merely because he differs, in some matters, from the policy of Mr. Lincoln.

The Indiana soldiers here are wild with delight over the re-election of Governor Morton; and well they may be, as he has been their best friend during three and a half years of arduous service.

LATER.

[From Another Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 16, 1864.

The mysterious whisperings of the Richmond and other Southern papers are now finding a solution. Hood, with his whole army, about 32,000 strong, including 6,000 or 8,000 cavalry, has moved northward, just as was predicted by General Sherman some days since.

The reported capture of Rome, which obtained publicity through the Richmond papers, has proved true; and on the 13th, Hood with his whole force struck the railroad near Dalton, and immediately captured the place. Yesterday he appeared to be moving in the direction of Chattanooga, and Gen. Schofield was making every preparation for the defense of the place, and reinforcements were arriving from Huntsville and other parts.

There are some who believe that Hood would avoid that place, and strike Bridgeport or Whitesides; but the better opinion is that he will move direct upon Chattanooga, with his whole force, hoping to get possession of the place before General Sherman can reach it.

There need be no fears that our commanders are idle. As soon as it became known at Atlanta that Hood had moved northward, Sherman commenced making preparations to strike him in the rear. The attack on Allatoona was as ill-timed as it was unfortunate for Hood; but it is in keeping with all the strategy of that commander.

After his defeat, Hood lay for several days to the west of the battle field, and during that time Sherman made all his necessary arrangements to start after him. He did not, however, like McClellan, burn all his stores and evacuate Atlanta but he garrisoned it with the 20th corps, and left it abundantly supplied, indeed made it a base of supplies for his army. In the meantime, with the other four or five corps of his force, he moved out—leisurely, however, to enable Hood to get in a position from which he could not retreat—and is now following him up vigorously, and will speedily be enabled to strike a stunning blow—one that will tell, and one which will be the death knell to the hopes of the Georgia rebels.

That Hood will be unceremoniously crushed between two powerful forces is the opinion of every well informed man; that he will be successful, even the most ardent rebels here do not even hope.

Sherman did not telegraph that he was watching Hood, unless he is doing so. He is not the man to magnify danger, or to hesitate before a force which he can readily defeat.

His movements, during the last three days, are not known here, as all communications have been cut off; but, before that, it was known that he was but from fifteen to twenty miles in the rear of the rebels, and that he was effectually stopping every avenue to their retreat.

I know that Sherman has no fears of the result of a battle; and that he feels that nothing can now save Hood but a skillful retrograde movement; and for that reason he is more anxious to cut Hood's communications than to save his own.

As to any fears that the 20th Corps will be attacked in Atlanta, none need be entertained. All the troops in Georgia are with Hood; and even if 50,000 men were moved against Atlanta they could not take it.

If any one doubted the wisdom of the order depopulating Atlanta, those doubts will now be removed. Sherman well knew the tactics Hood would be compelled to employ, and he made provisions accordingly. Suppose the 20,000 inhabitants of the city were there now, consuming Government rations—and they could have obtained nothing else—what would be the consequence? It requires no extraordinary adept in political economy to see the results which would necessarily follow.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Address of the National Union Executive Committee to the People of the United States.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The election of Tuesday last give splendid auguries of the result of the Presidential contest, now so near at hand. The great Central States of the Union have pronounced, in unmistakable tones, their condemnation of the principles, the purposes and the candidates of the Chicago Convention. Although the great issue was presented only indirectly for their action, they have branded as *false* the declaration of that assemblage that the war for the restoration of the Union has proved a "failure,"—and have stigmatized, as unpatriotic and cowardly, its demand, made in the midst of our most splendid triumphs, for a cessation of hostilities," and a compromise with the men who are assailing, in armed rebellion, the nation's life.

In Pennsylvania, the old Keystone State, although there was no State ticket to arouse enthusiasm or stimulate exertion, the Union men have elected *sixteen* out of the *twenty-four* members of Congress, secured a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and carried the State by a popular majority of not less than FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

In Ohio, without any special effort, the Union men have elected *sixteen* members of Congress out of nineteen; the Chicago candidate for the Vice Presidency, Geo. H. Pendleton, has been overwhelmed in his own district,—all the prominent leaders of the Chicago movement who dared to present themselves for public judgment, have been condemned by decisive verdicts,—the Legislature has a large Union majority in both branches, and in the State at large the Union cause has a popular majority of not less than eighty thousand.

In Indiana, where the Copperheads made the most desperate and determined struggle, they have met the most signal defeat and overthrow. Their organization was perfect, their means abundant, and their efforts marked by the utmost vigor and determination. But they have been utterly routed by the most decisive majority which the State has given for many years. Although she had more than 40,000 soldiers in the field, from whom the opposition party had withheld the right to vote, the Union men in that gallant State have gained *three* members of Congress, sent Schuyler Colfax back, in spite of the most desperate efforts to defeat him, to the seat he has so long adorned, chosen a Union Legislature, re-elected the gallant and patriotic Morton by fifteen thousand majority, and overwhelmed, with the lasting stigma of popular condemnation, the conspirators who had dared, in aid of the rebellion, to organize upon her soil a movement of armed resistance to the constitutional authority of the United States.

Fellow-citizens! These results may well fill your hearts with confidence that in November the popular voice will demand that the rebellion be crushed by "force of arms," and that there be no cessation of hostilities until the integrity of the Union is restored and the supremacy of the Constitution re-established over every foot of the national domain. They leave no room for doubt as to the settled sentiment and purpose of the American people. The Union victories of September, in Vermont and Maine, indicated unmistakably the feelings of New England. New York has never failed to sympathize in political sentiment, with Pennsylvania. Illinois always votes with Indiana, and the overwhelming majority in Ohio renders certain the verdict of the mighty West.

But take care that the very splendor of these victories does not betray you into fatal inactivity! Let them stimulate you to fresh exertions—not lull you into a false security! These contests are only the preliminary skirmishes of the grand engagement. The battle is but just begun; it will not be closed until the last vote drops into the ballot-box at sunset on the 8th of November next. Our opponents now will not abandon the contest; they will only fight with the greater desperation on account of the check they have sustained.

Besides this, it is not enough that we secure a victory. The Union cause deserves and demands at our hands an overwhelming triumph. We owe it to the flag we serve; to the memory of the noble hearts who have died in its defense; to the heroes who are even now rallying, in blood and fire, to the rescue of its starry folds, to put such a brand of popular condemnation upon its foes as shall leave them neither heart nor strength to assail it from this time forward forever!

Signs, moreover, are not wanting that the allies of the rebellion, represented at Chicago, are prepared, if the contest be close, to resist the verdict of the people now, as it was resisted four years ago, by armed rebellion. Threats of such a purpose have been freely uttered. Secret organizations, looking to such a movement, have been perfected. Arms and ammunition have been secretly accumulated in the Western States. And the Chicago Convention itself refused to adjourn *sine die* after its legitimate business had been transacted, but, on motion of Wickliffe, of Kentucky, an open ally of the rebellion, and in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of revolutionary France, resolved itself into a *permanent body* for the avowed purpose of taking such steps as emergencies might require between now and the 4th of March next. To what do these preparations look if not to a repetition on Northern soil of the secession movement in the Southern States; to fresh attempts to arouse rebellion against the will of the people; if that will should be pronounced against them?

For these reasons, fellow citizens, and for every reason connected with the welfare, the honor, the salvation of our beloved country, it is of the utmost importance that you should give in November an overwhelming majority for the Union cause. With proper exertion you can carry every loyal State in the Union for the Union candidates. Let that be the aim of your efforts! Be content with nothing less. Remember that the contest is not one for party ascendency. You are not fighting for a party victory.

The stake for which you are contending is nothing less than the honor and the life of your country. Remember that failure now is failure forever; that a triumph of the cessation and surrender policy of the Chicago Convention leads inevitably to a recognition of the Rebel Confederacy, with slavery as its corner stone—to the disruption of this glorious Union and the overthrow of Democratic and Republican principles all over the world. Give not such a triumph to the foes of freedom abroad and the enemies of equal rights at home. Let not England and France thus glory in the destruction of this Imperial Republic. Let the world understand that the American people still cling to the principles of their fathers—that they will still maintain against all hostility the integrity of their Union, the authority of their Constitution and the honor and supremacy of their glorious flag.

We call upon Union Committees, Loyal Leagues, and all other organizations formed for the purpose of vindicating and maintaining the Union cause, to redouble their efforts. Let them perfect their organizations, instantly, everywhere. Let them send to this Committee for such documents as will enlighten the people in their respective localities upon the great issues involved in the canvass;—they will be furnished gratuitously, on the sole condition that they are faithfully used. Let speakers in every town and every district address the judgment and the patriotic sentiment of the people, and rally them to the support and defense of our principles and candidates. Let full and prompt provision be made, in advance, for bringing voters to the polls, for preventing frauds, and for securing in this sharp crisis of the country's fate the vote of every citizen who has an interest in the preservation of the nation's life.

Let special care be taken to secure, for every soldier and every sailor, who is fighting in the field or on the sea in defense of the country and its flag, the exercise of his right to vote. If any man's right of suffrage is sacred it is his. See to it that he is not deprived of it by negligence, or cheated in its exercise by fraud. Send agents to the army to secure it for him. Where the action of hostile Legislatures has refused him the right to vote in the field, procure for him a furlough, if military necessity will allow, that he may vote at home.

FELLOW CITIZENS! But one month more remains for effort. If that month be properly employed, the vote of every loyal State can be secured for the representatives and candidates of the Union cause. There is not one among them all that, upon any just and fair canvass, will deliberately pronounce the war in which so many of our sons and brothers have laid down their lives a "failure," or echo the demand of the Chicago Convention for a cessation of hostilities just on the eve of victory, and for a disgraceful surrender to an exhausted and beaten foe.

On behalf of the National Union Executive Committee.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
E. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

LATER FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

FROM SHERIDAN—A REBEL REPULSE.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The *Commercial's* dispatch says: "Hood was at Ship's Gap, three miles east of Lafayette, on the 16th, and Sherman was close to him, and a battle cannot long be delayed."

LATER.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 18.

To Major General Dix:

The following dispatch has been received: CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17—8 p. m.—Hood's main force was about Lafayette last night, and Sherman at Ship's Gap. The report of yesterday that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain last night.

JOHN SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

The following is another official dispatch, dated Chattanooga, yesterday:

I left General Sherman at Ship's Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, at dark last night. The General and army are all right, and in the best spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered it repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Allatoona has made him very careful.

General Slocum is all right at Atlanta, with plenty of provisions and forage.

Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet. If he wants to invade Tennessee, as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured. The loss of men thus far has been in our favor.

Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that if it surrendered the white officers and men would be paroled in a few days, but that if the post was carried by assault no prisoners would be taken. Rome is all right.

C. A. DANA,
Acting Sec. of War.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Effect of Sheridan's Successes—The Postponed Prize Fight—Appointment of a New French Minister to Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Scotia has arrived here.

The continued success of Sheridan gave great satisfaction to the friends of the Union. The Confederate loan fell to 56, but rallied to 58.

Bell's Life says neither Mace nor Coburn can claim the stakes, and all bets are off. It recommends Coburn to accept Mace's challenge to fight in England. It says it was clearly Coburn's fault that no referee was chosen, and blames his friends for not observing secrecy.

M. Mercier, Minister to Washington, has been transferred to Madrid, and M. Chateau Renard appointed to Washington.

The Pope shows hostility to the new Franco-Italian convention.

There is continued uneasiness in commercial and financial circles in England. The unfavorable bank returns, showing a heavy fall in reserve notes, dispelled all hopes of a reduction of discount, and led to apprehensions of a further rise. Funds heavy and drooping. Demand for money active.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Flour slow at unchanged rates. Wheat unchanged, except amber Iowa, which is one penny higher. Corn quiet. Beef more pressingly offered. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet. Lard a shade dearer. Butter slightly easier. Petroleum flat.

LATEST—Evening, Oct. 8th.—Cotton dull; quotations weak. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady. Lard has an upward tendency. Consols closed at 88@88⅛ for money. Illinois Central, 50@51 discount; Erie, 41@42.

Guerilla Operations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The guerillas have resumed their depredations on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and have almost entirely checked the navigation. Four boats were destroyed between Edward's Ferry and the Monocacy River last week. Guerillas are reported to be hovering in large numbers in the vicinity of the southern defenses of Washington. A considerable force of Mosby's men passed through Fairfax Court House to-day. The country along the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad is being rendered uninhabitable to guerillas. The Manassas Gap Railroad is in running order to its western terminus, Strasburg.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says: Orders have been issued that if an another attack should be made on a Government train, similar to the late one, in which so many lives were lost, every house of a rebel within five miles of the Manassas Railroad on either side, shall be immediately destroyed. Meanwhile every train bears a party of rebel sympathizers, selected from the abundant number in Alexandria, to receive such bullets as their friends may choose to fire at them.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Returns from eighty counties in Ohio give a Union majority of 26,163. It is estimated that the soldiers' vote will make the Union majority 74,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1864.

There is no new feature in the money market to note to-day. The demand for money continues good, while the bankers exercise much precaution in the bestowal of their favors. Under the tumble in gold to-day, the produce market experienced a rapid decline. Wheat fell 15 cents, and other articles in proportion. The attempt which has been made by interested parties in New York to carry up gold for the purpose giving merchandise the same direction, has met with a sudden relapse, and unless some marked event of a disastrous nature in the army shall aid this class of operators, they are doomed to disappointment. All our advices from New York are to this effect.

There is no change in Eastern exchange. The present condition of the market suits all parties and no change is likely to occur for some time. We quote ½ discount buying: ¼ premium selling.

Gold in New York opened at 215, fell to 206 and closed at 4 p. m. at 208¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed James Boyd, gold broker:

9:30 a. m.	215	1:00 p. m.	209
10:30 a. m.	214	2:00 p. m.	210
11:00 a. m.	212	3:00 p. m.	209¼
12:15 a. m.	208	4:00 p. m.	208¾

Here the gold market opened at 210, declined in a panic to 200@202, advanced again to 209 and closed at 206, with heavy offerings. Silver opened at 205 and closed at 195. Five-twenties were quiet, with buyers at 107.

The exhibit we published this morning of the internal affairs of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company has excited much remark in financial circles. It opens new features in banking not hitherto familiar to many of our bankers. That style of doing banking business should have, and we hope has, few imitators in this city or anywhere else.

—The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad during the week ending Oct. 15, were as follows:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$30,853.50	$17,187.42
Freight	42,634.50	30,068.06
Sundries	1,325.25	1,661.68
Total	$74,808.25	$48,917.16
Increase, 1864	25,886.09	

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—This road, as we learn from a report just issued, is doing a large and profitable business, as usual. Under the able management of the late lamented John P. Jackson, Esq., it acquired a high reputation for safety and promptness, and has lost nothing since it has been in charge of his son and successor, F. Wolcott Jackson, Esq. The latter, though a young man, has been educated to the business by his worthy father, and for executive ability, general skill and gentlemanly courtesy, stands in the front rank of Railway Superintendents.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Oct. 18, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Board.	2d b'd		1st Board.	2d b'd
N. Y. C.	117¼	116¾	Quicksilver	77¾	78¼
C. & N. W.	39½	40¾	C. & T.	111½	10[illegible]
C. & N. W. (pfd)	73¾	74¾	Hudson River	118½	1[illegible]
Erie (com)	94¾	96	Ill. Cent.	116½	116¾
Erie (pfd)	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Ohio&Miss.cert.	33½	
C. & P.	[illegible]	98¾	Ill. 6 ℔ cent war loan bonds	1/6	
M. S. (com)	68¾	62¾	U. S. 6 ℔ cent 5-20 coupons	107¾	
M. S. (gtd)	150	1[illegible]	U. S. 6 ℔ cent bonds 1881	107¾	
P. F. W. & C.	99½	99¾	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	105	
M. C.	127½	119¾	U. S. 1 yr. cert	93¼	
C. & A. (com)	81		American gold	208¾	
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]				
R. I.	97¾	99			
Ill. Cent. scrip	114	116¾			
B. & Q.	117	118¾			

Market—1st board heavy, 2d board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Since the date of our last weekly review the produce markets have been more active, and prices, under the advance in gold, ruled higher; but the reaction in gold to-day has again unsettled values, and the advance in most instances has been lost.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	3,260	2,980
Wheat	37,744	....
Corn	16,881	3,500
Oats	106,088	74,850
Rye	3,949	....
Barley	8,590	....
Grass Seed	59,845	111,200
Broom Corn	26,470	....
Cured Meats	36,680	....
Lard	....	3,000
Tallow	....	....
Butter	7,790	290
Hogs	2,461	4,169
Cattle	1,545	2,025
Hides	53,155	17,015
Highwines	186	....
Wool	36,956	14,589
Lumber, m	7,559,000	1,083,000
Shingles m	1,685,000	337,000
Lath pcs	679,000	221,000
Salt, brls	10,459	1,527

The efforts of holders of foreign and domestic goods and merchants to "bull" gold so as to keep prices up have been spent, and to-day we have the first step backwards. This is not surprising; indeed all our advices from the East for the last week have tended to lead the public to expect such a break. It was an unnatural, a fictitious advance, and of course could not be maintained. It may have enabled those holders of goods who were "inside the ring" to get rid of large quantities of merchandise which otherwise could not have been disposed of; but it has also misled others and encouraged them to buy at prices which may prove ruinous to themselves and damaging to the trade generally.

As to its effects on produce it has resulted in loss only to those who are mere speculators. The legitimate dealers and shippers of grain had no faith in the recent fictitious advance, and they kept out of the market. This is particularly true with regard to Wheat, which is the leading article of trade in grain at present. Day after day we have noted the absence of all shipping inquiry, and the increased speculative demand. If prices advanced 3c per bushel in New York, here they rose 5c, and in this very way our market has been kept in an unhealthy condition—our vessels meanwhile lying in the river idle, and freights at an almost unprecedentedly low rate for the season.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but the markets were unsettled and lower in consequence of the decline in gold.

Flour was very dull, and the market was nominally 25@50c lower—with sales of 1,800 brls at $8.12½@8.62½ for good to choice Spring extras.

The wheat market opened weak, but as soon as the gold dispatches arrived, a panic took place, and prices fell about 15c ℔ bushel, with sales of about 175,000 bushels, at $1.65 for No. 1 Red, $1.62 for No. 2 Red, $1.60 for No. 1 Spring, $1.51½@1.69½ for No. 2 Spring, and $1.45@1.50 for Rejected Spring—the market closing unsettled and nominal at $1.51½@1.52½ for No 2 Spring in store. The demand was almost wholly speculative.

The Corn market suffered a decline of 6@7c ℔ bushel, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at $1.21@1.24 for No. 2 Corn, and $1.20 for Rejected—the market closing at $1.21 for No. 2 in store.

The market for Oats declined 3c ℔ bushel, with sales of about 170,000 bushels at 61@63c for No. 1 Oats, and 60c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at outside figures.

Rye was in limited demand and 9@10c per bushel lower, with sales of about 16,000 bushels, at $1.03@1.05 for No. 1 and No. 2 Rye—the market closing very weak, buyers offering only $1.00.

Barley was 5c per bushel lower, with sales of 7,000 bushels, at $1.60@1.61 for No 2 in store—the market closing weak, buyers offering only $1.55.

Highwines were neglected and nominally 2@3c lower, with trifling sales at $1.66@1.68—closing weak at the inside quotation.

Timothy Seed was steady and in fair request at $4.10@4.35. Flax Seed was steady at $3.25.

Grain Freights were firm, with light engagements at 3c for wheat and 3c for oats to Buffalo.

In Beef Cattle with a large supply, especially of low medium grades, the market has been less active, and on interior qualities with a very restricted demand, we note a decline of 25@50c per 100 lbs. Shipping qualities and good medium grades are in fair demand, and firm at yesterday's quotations. Entered sales at the various yards 2,741 head, at $2.75@6.60, chiefly at $4.50@5.50 per 100 lbs. Of common cattle there are upwards of 2000 head in the yards this evening unsold.

The hog market opened this morning with a moderate supply in the yards, and a fair demand. The decline which has since taken place in gold, and the depression which has ensued in trade generally, have caused buyers to hold off as much as possible. The entered sales during the day amount to 3,228 head at $9.50@11.60, mostly at $9.50@10.75 per 100 lbs. There has been no quotable change in the previous rates of the market, but at the close prices were weaker, and the demand more limited.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market ruled a shade firmer than at the close of 'Change, and at one time No. 2 Spring rose to $1.58, but it soon toppled over and closed unsettled and rather weak at $1.54@1.54½. Coarse Grains and Highwines were neglected.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week ending Oct. 18th, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 18, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., for the week ending October 18th and comparatively for three years:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 18, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Lumber, feet	14,557,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	2,372,000	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	1,150,000	[illegible]
Timber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—During the earlier part of the week there was, with a moderate supply, a very perceptible improvement in the activity and firmness of the market. This was especially seen in reference to strips, stock boards, and the best class of flooring, although desirable cargoes of other descriptions of lumber met with prompt sale.

There has still been the absence of all speculative demand. City dealers seem nervous, looking at the uncertainties which are at present connected with our monetary and trading interests. The extreme improbability which still exists of gold retaining its present high rates; and the fact that with a decline Lumber must necessarily follow, effectually checks anything like a return to the extreme prices which were paid some few weeks since. The market has not been so well attended by country dealers, whose transactions have been more limited.

The comparatively small receipts of the week were, however, disposed of without any decline on the quotations of the market on Tuesday last.

The receipts to-day have been extremely large, from all our lumber districts, amounting to [illegible] feet. So sudden an increase in the usual receipts of the market, and under very unfavorable circumstances, consequent upon the downward tendency of gold, has completely glutted the market with cargoes of lumber, for which there are few buyers, even at a considerable decline on the previous rates of the market.

CARGO SALES DURING THE WEEK.

Vessels.	Where From.	Description.	Price.
Enterprise	Muskegon	¾ strips	[illegible]
Conect.	Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barber	Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm. Smith	G. Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
Abigail	do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Storm	White Lake	¾ strips	[illegible]
Gleaner	Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Turk	Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marcelia	G. River	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Muskegon	Mix'd com.	[illegible]
Wm. Smith	G. River	Clear	[illegible]
Freedom	do	Oak	[illegible]
do	do	Lath	[illegible]
L. Ludington	S. Bay	¾ strips	[illegible]
U. S. Grant	Fort Howard	com. mxd.	[illegible]
S. A. Marsh	Canada	Boards	[illegible]
Three Bells	Menominee	¾ strips	[illegible]
Pilgrim	Green Bay	¾ strips	[illegible]
L. Anne	White Lake	¾ strips	[illegible]
[illegible]	Muskegon	com. mxd.	[illegible]
Rand	G. Haven	strips	[illegible]
America	G. Riv.	¾ strips	[illegible]
Alta	Black Lake	com. mxd.	[illegible]
Rambler	Muskegon	¾ strips	[illegible]
Active	do	¾ strips	[illegible]
Telegraph	do	¾ strips	[illegible]
Mariner	Lake Huron	¾ strips	[illegible]

SHINGLES—The demand during the past week has been more limited, and, with fair stocks in the hands of dealers and an over supply, prices are not so firm, although with no quotable decline.

LATH—In fair supply with a limited demand. Market steady and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr. Guide, from De Pere, sold by [illegible], 130,000 feet lumber, ¾ strips common, at $18.00; cargo schr. Abigail, from Grand River, sold by J. Garrick, 76,000 feet good rafted lumber, at $23.00; cargo schr. Revolving Light, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 115,000 feet common rafted lumber, at $[illegible]; 10,400 lath at $4.50; pickets at $15.00.

In the yards business is moderately active, and prices rule firm at the following quotations:

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards ℔ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—The receipts per railway at the various yards amount to about 4,000 head of Beef Cattle, besides which upwards of 1,000 head have been driven in. Entered sales 2,741 head at $2.75@6.60; chiefly at $4.50@5.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

The receipts to-day have been unusually large, for the commencement of the week; and very largely consisted of medium grades, for which there has been an almost nominal demand. For several days past packers have bought liberally, but the "Gold tumble" in New York, with many symptoms of a deranged and falling market, have caused beef packers to suspend operations, in some cases altogether, and very generally to limit transactions as much as possible. The result of this is, that there are upwards of 2,000 head of Beef Cattle unsold in the yards this evening. Shipping Cattle and good medium qualities suitable for the army have been in fair request, with no decline on previous quotations, whilst in commoner grades the market has declined 25@50c on the current sales of the market yesterday.

There have been several important sales of good medium stock, of which we note the following: Burnside & Co., of St. Louis, bought of George Adams, 189 head of good medium Illinois steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $5.50; Morris, Waixel & Reinemann bought of Walwork & Mallory 158 head, very superior small steers, averaging 1,163 lbs, at $5.50; Hough & Co. bought of Hornsea three lots of very fair grade steers averaging from 1,015 to 1,134 lbs, at $5.40; and A. E. Kent & Co. bought of Bingham & Upton 90 head low medium grade steers, averaging 990 lbs, at $5.00 ℔ 100 lbs.

The supply of good shipping steers continues extremely limited; of straight lots there were none in the market. Some few small selected droves were got together and sold at fair prices. Of this description we note 18 head bought by Rosenthal & Co., of [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
G. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poison	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	Burnside & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walshan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Betts	H. Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	McG & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Oberndorf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Tuttle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galloway	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalshaw & Co.	Hough & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris & Co.	Hough & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fry & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Adams	Gibbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook	Craig & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matson	Mardock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bingham & Co.	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	Gallagher & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Patterson	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miles	Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received at all the yards, about 3,500 hogs. Entered sales 3,228 head at $9.50@11.60, chiefly at $9.50@10.75 per 100 lbs.

The market opened this morning with a fair demand and sales were readily effected at the extreme prices paid on Saturday and yesterday, at which the receipts were pretty much cleared out.

The decline in Gold which has taken place to-day, and the consequent depression of the New York market, have considerably lessened the activity of this. Excepting the purchases made by Reed & Sherwin of nearly 200 hogs, our city packers have not been buying, anticipating that with anything like the receipts of last week, prices must follow the same downward tendency which has apparently set in in our Gold and produce markets.

We note no decline on previous quotations but there has been this afternoon less activity in the market and prices have been less firm.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Fry & Co.	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hacker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burless	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Nudd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butterfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Betts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilcox	Lippencott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Witbeck	Fairbank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hacker	Hinckley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Galloway	Cushing & Bates	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tumbleton	Mal Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metcalf & Co.	Mal Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall & Co.	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Mal Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Adams	Priest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bingham & Upton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

ALCOHOL—Unsettled and nominal at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

ASHES—[illegible]

BUTTER—The stock of Butter in this market is still larger than the demand, and the market is quiet and heavy. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—The market is very quiet and [illegible]

BEANS—Dull and drooping at [illegible] ℔ bu.

BROOMS—The market has been quiet during the week. In consequence of the decline in Broom Corn dealers are looking for a corresponding reduction in the wholesale price of Brooms. Manufacturers have made no concession and our previous quotations continue unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

BEESWAX—The market is at present overstocked and is still in large supply. [illegible]

BAGGING—There has been more general activity in the market, with a fair supply of the principal descriptions of Grain and Flour Bags. Wool Sacks are very quiet. Prices rule steady at our present revised quotations. We quote: [illegible]

BRICK—[illegible]

CHEESE—There is little doing in the market beyond the supply of present wants. [illegible]

COFFEE—There has been more activity in the market during the past week, and with the firm tone which has characterised our Eastern Grocery markets, prices on Rio have advanced [illegible] ℔ lb. Cape and Java Coffees continue firm, but with no quotable change. By New York advices, to hand this morning, a further advance has been conceded on Rio, which has given greater firmness to the views of holders in this market, but as yet with no further [illegible]

COAL—The continued dullness, and depression of the New York market during the past week, have somewhat shaken the confidence of buyers in the stability of our present quotations, both of Hard and Soft Coals. [illegible]

CIDER—The market is in a fair supply, with a moderate demand. [illegible]

CANDLES—The market is in good supply, with a limited demand. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—The market continues dull and generally inactive, with no change on previous quotations. [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible]

EGGS—The supply during the past week has been much limited, [illegible]

FISH—WHITE FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

IRON—The demand for all descriptions of manufactured iron has considerably improved. [illegible]

PIG IRON—There has been no change in the previous condition of the market. [illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—The market continues quiet, and with a fair supply, prices rule steady at previous quotations. [illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—[illegible]

LEATHER—There is more activity in the market, but the purchases are generally smaller than usual at the present period of the year. [illegible]

MATCHES—The market continues dull and inactive. [illegible]

METALS—The market is generally quiet, and quotations continue unchanged. [illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

ONIONS—The market is in liberal supply [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—There is little or nothing doing in Provisions, [illegible]

POTATOES—There has been a fair supply of Neshannocks and Peach Blows, and with a good demand prices have ruled firm and unchanged. [illegible]

POULTRY—In limited supply with a good demand. Market firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

PAINTS—The demand for the present season has considerably fallen off. Prices rule steady at previous quotations. On Putty we reduce previous rates [illegible]

POWDER—In good supply. Demand limited and [illegible]

RICE—The market is in better supply [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—The market for both Foreign and Domestic is quiet. We quote: [illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—There has been but a very limited demand in the market during the week, [illegible]

STEEL—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

VINEGAR—The market is in fair supply, with a steady demand. [illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—Received during the week, [illegible] The market is moderately active [illegible] previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Chapman, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Galena, Penny, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Steele, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark City of Chicago, Lyon, Buffalo, [illegible].
Bark [illegible], Cleveland, [illegible].
Bark Cleveland, Walsh, Oconto, [illegible].
Schr Valentia, Long, Jennings' Pier, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Enterprise, McMillan, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Helen Blood, Long, Wilkinson's Pier, [illegible].
Schr Hero, Roach, South Haven, [illegible].
Schr Lizzie Throop, Scofield, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Butler, Muskegon, [illegible] lumber.
Schr E. G. Grey, Gamble, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Odin, Imbrit, Muskegon, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Scandinavian, [illegible], Manitowoc, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Marshall, Wolf River, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Olsen, Rung's Pier, [illegible].
Schr Kate Field, Dobs, Pierre Marquette, [illegible].
Schr [illegible] Jones, Thomas, Manistee, [illegible] lumber.
Schr C. E. Bailey, King, St. Paul's Pier, [illegible].
Schr Mary Nau, Peterson, Egg Harbor, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], [illegible], Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr Revolving Light, Breen, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Mackley, Manning, Cleveland, [illegible].
Schr Guide, Johnson, Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr John Weber, Meyers, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr J. Holly, Kellogg, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Joseph Cochrane, Becker, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Cascade, Kyle, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Day Spring, Morrison, St. Joseph, [illegible].
Schr Guide, Robinson, St. Joseph, [illegible].
Schr Echo, Albery, Bay settlement, [illegible].
Schr Gertrude, Baird, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Triumph, Wereuth, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Mt. Vernon, Mathews, Green Bay, [illegible].
Schr Kate Hayden, Tetard, Pierre Marquette, [illegible].
Schr Belt, Mitchell, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Meridian, McHarry, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Wanderer, McKirdy, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Express, Monroe, Oconto, [illegible].
Schr Geo. Steele, Finn, Bay City, [illegible].
Scow Alba, Anderson, Black Creek, [illegible].
Schr Forest, Ann Thompson, White Lake, [illegible].
Schr E. S. Goldsmith, Buchanan, Muskegon, [illegible].

CLEARED.

Prop J. Barber, Hopkins, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, McKee, Buffalo, [illegible].
Prop Empire, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, [illegible].
Bark C. G. Winslow, Sullivan, Buffalo, [illegible].
Brig Empire State, Mackie, Buffalo, [illegible].
Bark Lowell, Ransom, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Grand Turk, Green, Buffalo, [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a cold in time, and by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid these dreadful alternatives?

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

Is an inflammation of the bronchia or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages the disease is commonly called a cold, or a cold in the breast. It usually comes on with a little hoarseness, followed by a moderate cough, with slight feelings of heat or soreness about the throat and chest. If not arrested, the cough becomes one of the most prominent symptoms as well as the most painful and distressing; the inflammation increases in intensity until it finally interferes with the access of the air to the lung cells, when the vital powers soon give way. In most of the stages of this disease Dr. Jayne's Expectorant affects a speedy cure by producing a free and easy expectoration, suppressing the cough, and allaying the fever. A fair trial is all that is asked.

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and causing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world, for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure.

Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, [illegible] whom may also be obtained Dr. Jayne's [illegible] Pills, a prompt and effectual [illegible] for costiveness, sick headache and all bilious affections. Agents in Chicago—FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, F. & [illegible] HOOKER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, and SMITH & DWYER.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c. [illegible] speedily removed by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. oc17-u328 [illegible]

A Remarkable Case.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', Mass., June [illegible]

MESSRS. BURNETT & CO:

I send you a statement of my daughter's case [illegible] requested. She will have been sick six years if she lives until the first of August next; at times [illegible] would not think she could live ten minutes. [illegible] tress would throw her into spasms, and as soon as she got breath [illegible] a hundred times in succession. I have known her lay five nights and almost five days without food or drink. She would lay in that situation perfectly sensible; she has had every tooth in her head [illegible] out since she became sick.

Her situation and distressing sickness are known all over the free States. For five years I have devoted most of my time to her—have sat up with her from 10 and 10½ o'clock in the evening, to 1, 2 and 3 o'clock, until birds begun to sing in the summer mornings.

When her hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used fifteen gallons of the best Cologne, twenty-five bottles Bay Water, besides many other powerful applications. These with the intense heat caused by the pains, burnt her hair so badly that in October, [illegible] it all came off, and for two years after, her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend she was induced to try your COCOAINE and the result is astonishing. She had not used the contents of the first bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. It would grow about an eighth of an inch in length, and then come off. It continued to do so at intervals for four months, when we discovered an irritation of the scalp.

We procured a bottle of your KALLISTON, and applying it with a SOFT MUSLIN CLOTH still persevering with the COCOAINE, applying them with [illegible] the current of [illegible]

[illegible]

(Wm. [illegible]

East Middleboro, Mass.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.

And sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. oc15-u[illegible]

MUNRO'S TEN CENT NOVELS [illegible]

ROYAL.—Dr. J. C. Dean [illegible]

BOGUE & DEAN, DENTISTS, [illegible]

[illegible] WANTED. [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] This can be Cured. [illegible]

Dr. James, [illegible]

Unrivaled FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE. [illegible] "A QUARTER OF A CENTURY." [illegible] "ONE BOTTLE." [illegible] PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

In the Year 1835 [illegible] VENETIAN HAIR DYE [illegible] MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR [illegible]

[illegible] (Hemorrhoids)—Piles. [illegible]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, [illegible] Surgeon General, U. S. A.

[illegible] Pile and Humor Cure. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible]

Special Notice. [illegible] PORTER'S LIFE ELIXIR, [illegible] S. C. UPHAM, [illegible] LORD & SMITH [illegible]

[illegible] FRANKLIN, OR PHRENOLOGICAL [illegible] COLBURN, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CADET ENGINEERS, NAVY. [illegible]

CHANCERY.—In Chancery. [illegible]

[illegible] G. [illegible] S [illegible] F [illegible] F [illegible] B [illegible] M [illegible] RA [illegible] J. [illegible] DRU [illegible] CO [illegible] THE [illegible] BRAN [illegible] 139 [illegible] JOHN [illegible] CL [illegible] P [illegible] OLD [illegible] BROOK [illegible] LIFE IN [illegible] UNITED [illegible] COAL [illegible] COAL [illegible] ATLANT [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] Fits can be Cured.

Dr. Lockrow having become eminently successful [illegible] the terrible malady, [illegible] circulars [illegible] cases cured of from one to [illegible] years standing. He devotes his attention [illegible] diseases of the Cerebro Spinal Axis, [illegible] Nervous System, and solicits all investigation of his claim to public confidence. He may be consulted at his private residence, 164 West [illegible] street, daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday. Address all letters to DR. V. B. LOCKROW, New York, care of P. O. Box [illegible].

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and [illegible] fine plates and engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a treatise on Early Errors, its deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, [illegible] Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] in the treatment of CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES and DISORDERS OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to MERCURY, IODINE, POTASH, ARSENIC or any poison, with a NEUTRALIZER, a POSITIVE CURE for all [illegible] Seminal Weakness, [illegible] and Diurnal Emissions, brought on by [illegible] of the system, early indiscretions, excess or [illegible] loss of memory, [illegible] the most HORRIBLE CLASS, [illegible] Gonorrhoea, Stricture, and [illegible] peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, [illegible]

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of [illegible] the medical faculty, and professors of [illegible] Those afflicted should apply [illegible] and be cured of these horrible diseases. [illegible] Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 88 [illegible] between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations [illegible]

Unrivaled

FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE,"

[illegible] has been before the public for nearly

"A QUARTER OF A CENTURY."

[illegible] universally approved

"THIS HAIR DYE"

[illegible] by a peculiar process which renders it

"IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR"

[illegible] in the shape of

"A DYE"

[illegible] ever before the people. Being complete in

"ONE BOTTLE,"

[illegible] separation is required, which greatly simplifies [illegible] application. In using this Dye, you avoid that

"DUSTY, DIRTY"

[illegible] by which dyed hair and whiskers are so [illegible] recognized, when an inferior article has been [illegible]

"PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE,"

[illegible] double the dye in those usually sold [illegible] Sold by all Druggists. [illegible] MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold st., New [illegible]

[illegible] Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR [illegible] the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. The only HARMLESS, TRUE and RELIABLE Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly, to a Glossy BLACK and NATURAL BROWN, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. [illegible] Cream for Dressing the [illegible]

In the Year 1845

[illegible] first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR [illegible] since that time it has been used by thousands, [illegible] in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. [illegible] is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains [illegible] the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

[illegible] by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[illegible] MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, [illegible] Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR [illegible] the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 25c.

[illegible]les—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible] for Piles is now well known [illegible] most successful remedy for the above complaint [illegible] [illegible] It has no equal in practice. A case [illegible] that it will not [illegible] In England it is the standard [illegible] cure. Formula new. Application external. Try [illegible] LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General [illegible] Western Agents.

[illegible]RGEON GENERAL'S OF[illegible]

[illegible] Washington City, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864. [illegible] ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, to consist of Surgeon [illegible] President; Surgeon [illegible] will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on [illegible] of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of [illegible] United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons [illegible] as may be brought before it. [illegible] must be between twenty-one and thirty [illegible] and physically sound. [illegible] must be addressed to the Secretary [illegible] stating the residence of [illegible] the date and place of his birth; [illegible] must be accompanied by respectable testimonials [illegible] of moral character. [illegible] is made for the expenses of persons [illegible] the examination, as it is an indispensable [illegible] to appointment. [illegible] are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

JOS. K. BARNES,

Surgeon General, U. S. A.

[illegible] Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible] warranted a Permanent Cure in all kinds [illegible] Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, [illegible] Diseases of the Skin. In case of failure the [illegible] requests all to return the empty bottles and [illegible] their money. For internal and external use. [illegible] Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, [illegible] Prince street, Boston. All dealers [illegible] See Circular. For sale in Chicago by [illegible] and all Druggists.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible] Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) [illegible] at his office, 172 South Clark street, [illegible] Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the [illegible] Chronic Diseases, and diseases of a [illegible] and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he [illegible] unparalleled success. Rooms separate. [illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor [illegible] strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 A. M. [illegible] Sundays 9 to 12 A. M. Communications [illegible] Consultation free. Address Post Office [illegible] Enclose two stamps and get his Guide to [illegible]

[illegible] the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and [illegible] practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee [illegible] perfect cure in all Chronic Diseases in their [illegible] and confirmed stages, in a very short [illegible] without the use of Mercury.

[illegible] who are suffering from self abuse are invited to [illegible] A perfect cure warranted. Female irregularities [illegible] Poverty, Menstruation, or persons [illegible] any observations to marriage, should call at [illegible] be cured. Best of city references as to [illegible] and success.

Special Notice.

[illegible] HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID [illegible] hair dressing in the world. It imparts a [illegible] gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes [illegible] growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

[illegible] TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and [illegible] cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, [illegible] Price, 25 cents a box.

[illegible] ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent [illegible] of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects [illegible] cure. Price, $1 a package.

[illegible] FRECKLE BANISHER removes [illegible] Tan, Pimples on the Face, Blotches [illegible] and beautifies the Complexion. Price, 50 [illegible]

[illegible] PORTER'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Restorative [illegible] restores to manly [illegible] arising from Impaired Sexual [illegible] Nervous Debility, [illegible] arising from whatever [illegible] Price, $1 a package.

[illegible] JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers [illegible] Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It [illegible] of one preparation. Color will not fade [illegible] Price, 50 cents a box.

[illegible] C. UPHAM, [illegible] Eighth street, Philadelphia. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, [illegible] Agents for Chicago.

[illegible]SAM FRAILTY, OR PHY[illegible]

[illegible]OLOGICAL RESEARCHES, [illegible] should be read by every [illegible] [illegible] Sold by Dr. [illegible] [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago. [illegible] COLBURN [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]GULATIONS FOR THE [illegible]POINTMENT OF CADET ENGINEERS [illegible] NAVY.

[illegible] of the third and fourth sections of an [illegible] the Thirty-eighth Congress, approved [illegible] July 4, 1864, "To authorize the Secretary of the [illegible] Navy to provide for the education of [illegible] construction and steam engineering [illegible] purposes," applications will be received [illegible] by the Navy Department for the appointment [illegible]

[illegible] to be addressed to the Secretary [illegible] [illegible] the candidate [illegible] [illegible] Cadet Engineers [illegible] [illegible] Academy [illegible] Naval [illegible] [illegible] the duties of a Steam Engineer [illegible] [illegible] Cadets [illegible] Engineers in the Navy. [illegible] [illegible] October, [illegible] 1st September [illegible] [illegible] the Navy Department.

[illegible]CHANCERY.—In Chancery.

[illegible] the twenty first day of September, [illegible] year of the reign of Her Majesty, [illegible] in the year of our Lord 1864. [illegible] Mathew Robert [illegible] and John Levack and James [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]MOVAL.—Dr. J. C. Dean [illegible] his [illegible] patrons and the public generally [illegible] from [illegible] Clark [illegible]

[illegible]S, BOGUE & DEAN, DENTISTS,

[illegible] Lake street, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

J. C. DEAN.

[illegible]ES WANTED.

[illegible] ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. BRADSHAW,

Captain and A. Q. M.

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES.—"FORM [illegible]" The Provost Marshal General directs that all claims for premiums for presenting recruits, must be presented to Lieut. D. L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Inf., Must'g and Disb'g Office, Springfield, Illinois, for payment, before October 31st, 1864, and that no claims for said premiums presented after that date will be paid.

All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES OAKES,

Lt. Col. 4th Cav. U. S. A., Supt. Vol. Rec. Service, Ill.

oc15-n17-10t

Business Cards.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 18 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. [oc7 n03-3m] W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

SAWYER BROS.,

HIDE DEALERS,

295 Lake street, Chicago.

Also, manufacturers of Sole Leather. Parties purchasing Sole Leather in our city, will find it for their interest to call upon us. oc15 n133 3m

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $200,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

au18-p88 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $650,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.

E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier.

Notice of Dividends.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of one per cent for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the Company, 31 John street, New York, on and after October 17th, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

oc15-n21 6t WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1864.

The trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a dividend of three per cent out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No 31 John street, New York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

oc15-n20 6t WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters.

The aim of the School is to give to the students, First. Sound religious instruction, according to the rules and discipline of the Church.

Second. Such intellectual training as will render a lad fit for business life, or thoroughly prepare him for any of the learned professions. The College course proper is in full operation.

Third. Careful physical training in all manly exercises. There is a large Gymnasium for the use of the scholars.

There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for 110 scholars. There are 80 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. The scholars all live in the Buildings with the Rector and Masters, eat at a common table and form one family. Vocal music and Elocution form part of the Regular studies of the school.

The winter term will begin Dec. 1st, to continue until April 21. For admission apply to the Rector.

oc7-n254 5w

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

23 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. }
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago. } se12-n325-q

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On the fifteenth (15th) day of July last Mr. GEORGE A. GIBBS retired from our firm, our copartnership having expired on that day by limitation.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.

Commission Merchants, No. 6 Board of Trade.

oc9 u351-1w

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business.

Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 205 South Water street, (upstairs.)

G. R. BRAINERD,

G. A. IVES,

D. G. BROWN.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864. oc1 u280 3m

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

se6 v62-3m

Pig Iron.

PIG IRON.

500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.

100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.

300 tons No. 1 Franklin.

150 tons No. 2 Franklin.

200 tons No. 2 Tabor.

100 tons No. 1 Massillon.

100 tons No. 2 Massillon.

500 tons No. 1 Scotch.

2,200 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

se29-n24 3m

OLD CAST IRON

Wanted at E. ASHLEY MEARS' CHICAGO STOVE FOUNDRY, corner Halsted, Wayman and Canal sts. [illegible] 17-8t-14

Insurance.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 128 Broadway, N. Y.

Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.

CASH CAPITAL, $125,000.

The Directors of this sound and reliable Institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered to those seeking Life Insurance by this Company.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.

RICHARD H. [illegible], Secretary.

WM. J. HOLLYNEAUX, General Agent, 87 Washington street, Chicago.

Drs. J. A. & H. [illegible], Medical Examiners.

☞ Special Agents appointed in the principal towns in Illinois. Application should be made to the General Agent, with reference, in Chicago.

oc6-g63-1m

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of Writs of Sale issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Illinois, in Admiralty, dated on the 6th and 8th days of October, A. D. 1864, will be sold, at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:—About 74 bales of Cotton, and a lot of Coffee and Whisky, the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the reasons in which it may concern.

D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 18th, 1864. oc18 n614 1t

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, Sept. 20, 1864.

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania are now supplying [illegible] brewers, and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut [illegible] by the single ton or cargo, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.

Offices, 15 South Market street, 23 East Madison street, [illegible] Clark street, and Yard at the C. B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 6137.

se21-a520-30t ROBERT LAW.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—A superior article of Illinois Coal for sale, by the

CAR LOAD.

Persons desiring to economize in fuel will do well to apply to BUTT & BROOKES,

oc6 a40 1w 28 South Clark street, (up stairs.)

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

T. E. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

THE VOICE OF LITTLE DE WITT.

Great Mass Meeting at Clinton.

Monster Procession—Seven Thousand Persons Present.

Speeches by Gen John A. Logan and Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CLINTON, DeWitt Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1864.

This has been a great day for the county of DeWitt, a great day for Clinton and a great day of triumph for the Union cause. The day itself, considered thermometrically and otherwise, was inauspicious in its opening, being dull and misty, and preceded by a rainy night, but toward evening all cleared up and was bright and lovely. Had the morning augured well for a fine day, I hardly believe that Clinton would have been large enough to have contained the immense crowd that would have gathered to hear Logan's address. As it was, the ground having been soaked with the rain of last evening, I have never seen so large a meeting in so small a place. The teams and delegations began to arrive at nine o'clock, and I really believe they had not ceased to come when the meeting adjourned about 4 P. M.

WHO WERE THERE.

I had a good opportunity of judging De Witt county to-day, as every township in it was represented by a delegation to the great mass meeting. And the opinion is favorable. For intelligence, wealth, the beauty of its ladies, and the manliness and the mental and moral worth of its men, it does not stand second to any county I have yet visited. The county consists of the following townships—Clintonia (of which Clinton is the centre,) Waynesville, DeWitt, Mt. Pleasant, Turnbridge, Texas, Harp, Barnett, Wapella, Rutledge, Wilson, Creek, Dixon, and Santa Anna. From all of these precincts came people on horseback, people in wagons and carriages, and some on foot, to see and hear Gen. John A. Logan, in the present as in the past the pet son of all Southern Illinois. There were old men, whose hairs were blanched by the passage of many winters; there were young men who had served in the army, and those who had not; there were fair maidens with their beaux, and brave men with their wives and children with them. There were Democrats, Old Line Whigs, Abolitionists, Republicans, and a *few* Union men and women, with a slight sprinkling of the Copperhead element, which, I am sorry to say, has not quite died out in this section of the State. But the Copps. may be said to have been pretty effectually "scotched," if not entirely magnetized, since they witnessed the proceedings and heard the speeches of to-day. They will not sleep soundly to-night unless they make up their minds before retiring to rest that on the morrow they will turn over a new leaf and become better men. The best men of DeWitt county, and a large delegation from McLean—from Bloomington—were present here to-day. And their hearts were made glad, and their hands strengthened for November's work.

THE PROCESSION.

At about the hour of noon, the Clinton band and the marshals having brought the different delegations into line, the procession commenced to move through the principal streets. To the sounds of music, with banners flying, after having duly saluted the flag, which this morning had been raised upon a new pole, put up expressly for the purpose—moved the gay procession. I shall not attempt to give the order of march, but merely speak of such portions of the line as chanced to catch my eye as it passed. The following were a few of the mottoes upon the banners: "Stand by the Government"—(this was in flaming letters, and stretched across the front of a building on the south side of the Public Square;) upon the side of a wagon was the Jacksonian motto: "The American Union, now and forever, one and inseparable; "Death to Traitors," borne by a man who looked as though he would really be the death of any other man who dare negative the motto. In the hands of ladies and gentlemen and children were: "Who Rejoices at Union Victories?" "Peace Committee: Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan;" "Our Army and Navy;" "An Honorable Peace or an Honorable Grave;" upon a banner, borne by a small boy, in a wagon filled with youths, to the number of perhaps thirty, was printed: "Oh, Father! Save Our Country for Us Little Boys!" This was the most affecting sight I have beheld in the entire campaign. Under the circumstances, these words were very opportune, and caused the moisture to start to the eye of more than one man, all unused to weep. "In God and our army we trust," was another motto. On one transparency was a representation of the army of the Union opposed to those of Jeff. Davis. Over the ranks of the *latter* was the inscription, "The army cheers for McClellan." On another was a representation of "Little Mac going up Salt River." "The battle and the bayonet must settle the question," was another banner, which seemed to be a favorite.

In one vehicle were a suitable number of young misses, dressed in white, waving white banners, on which were inscribed the names of *all* the States, suggestive of peace and the entire and firm cemented Union of all the States, but *not* "upon the basis of a Federal Union, as suggested by the platform of the Mackerel Convention.

In another carriage prepared for the purpose were twenty-eight young ladies, dressed in red, white and blue, and carrying suitable banners.

Then came fourteen couples, ladies and gentlemen, on horseback, the ladies wearing red helmets upon their heads, bedecked with stars, white waists and long, flowing blue skirts. The gentlemen were generally also in the national blue. This cortege attracted much attention, as well for their good horseman (or woman) ship as for their emblematical attire.

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

After parading the streets for a while, the procession, by this time swelled to over two miles in length, followed by citizens of Clinton on horseback and on foot, proceeded to the fair grounds, about half a mile southeast from the town, where a platform had been erected to accommodate the speakers. I have never beheld a more glorious spectacle than presented itself to my vision, from the top of an eminence from a position where the eye could take in nearly the entire line of march. It made me think of *the* procession that is fated, at no very distant day, to celebrate the dawn of an honorable peace upon our distracted country. The many emblems of our country's glory, the white banners, the grand commingling in that array of red, white and blue, the prancing steeds, the martial music, all conspired to make the pageant most inspiriting and imposing. Never before had Clintonia beheld such a sight. The fair ground was reached, and the immense throng—estimated by good judges not to have been less than seven thousand in number—finally disposed of. A sufficiency of seats had been barely provided for the accommodation of the ladies. It had been supposed that these would hardly be filled. A wag at my elbow suggested that the smallness of the crowd was excusable, and remarked in extenuation, that "had it not looked like rain we would have had quite a turn out." Considering that the county had never raised a meeting of such numbers before, this was rather cool.

UPON THE PLATFORM.

A scaffolding had been erected in the center of the fair ground, beautifully shaded by forest trees, for the accommodation of the speakers. Upon this were gathered, when your correspondent reached the spot, Gen. John A. Logan, U. S Marshal D. A. Phillips, George Cullom, Esq., of Springfield, Marshal Capt. North, the editor of the Clinton *Public*, Col. Martin, Dr. Noble, candidate for the State Legislature, and some ten or twelve aged men—old veterans, none of them under sixty—some of whom had known and revered Jackson in his palmiest days, and all of whom look upon Logan as a great modern expounder of the old Jacksonian principle. There were others whose names I did not learn. The stars and stripes waved from either side of the stage; and around it had been arranged the greater portion of the transparencies and banners, which have been mentioned as having been carried by parties composing the procession.

GEN. LOGAN'S ADDRESS.

Gen. John A. Logan was introduced to the vast assemblage by Capt. North, who had served under the General in many hard contested battles. He was received with one long, loud, burst of applause, that made everything shake. The General had not been well all the fore part of the day, but without regard to his strength, and without making an excuse, he pitched into his subject, and to the surprise of all who were aware of his physical condition, made one of the most successful speeches of the campaign. Pursuing almost the identical train of thought that he had at Centralia and Nashville, the General introduced new illustrations, and so beautified and embellished his subject that those who had heard him before were fain to believe it almost a new thing. As he spoke the truth, and spoke it boldly, and enforced it logically, it could never become old. Truth is ever new. It never spoils by repetition. Following the causes of the war; placing them upon the backs of Buchanan and his imbecile administration; showing the conspirators at Charleston, Yancey making his secession speeches in the streets of that city; going over the Calhoun troubles; bringing up the wing of the Democracy of the past, to which Yancy, Buchanan, Phernando Wood, Belmont, and such men belonged. The General arraigned them at the bar of justice, and condemned them to eternal torture, for the futurity of the war, and being the origin and cause of all the turmoil and bloodshed that now disrupt our land. Though he knew that he was serenaded by hundreds of old Democrats, he vented the full force of his bitterness upon that faction of the party in the wrong. He contended that the men who clung to the platform constructed at Chicago—which McClellan did not, remembering the warning he had seen so often upon the cars of this railroad, "It's dangerous to stand on the platform"—were not, and could not be Democrats. They affiliated with rebels, were rebels every one of them, especially the builders of the platform, and should be found at the rebel front with rebel muskets in their hands. No good Douglas Democrat, no real Democrat of any kind, would fail to see the wrong the McClellan party desired to inflict upon the country, by a dishonorable peace, and an organization of the States upon the basis of the Federal Union of the States, meaning by the latter a Union that each State would be at liberty to break from at will.

He desired every Democrat to go to the polls in November, and cast his vote for, not against his country. This sentiment was readily cheered. He fully considered the shame and disgrace that would follow a surrender to traitors, as contemplated by the Peace Democracy. He protested most earnestly against any party holding the views of the McClellan platform calling itself the Democratic party. He asked solemnly whether the fathers, mothers, and brothers of the many brave men of the North, who had been killed by armed traitors, and whose bones were now bleaching on a hundred battle-fields, would ever consent that their beloved remains should repose in soil other than that of the undivided United States of America? "No," "No!" "Never!" "Never!" Were the loud responses from a thousand throats. Nor will they ever consent.

Changing the subject, the General proceeded to show the people who were for the country and who were against it. "Who rejoice at Federal victories?" The Copperheads? Not one of them! Who have long faces when the boys in blue have won a battle and drove the rebels before them? The Union men of the North? Not so! It was only the sympathizer with the South who then came out, all wreathed in smiles, and knowingly said: "Did'nt I tell you, neighbor, you could never whip those men?"

His closing appeal to all who heard him, to place their votes right at the coming election—voting for Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson—both of whom he knew to be honest men and patriots, was touching in the extreme, and drew out many cheers and responses from those who sat under him.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

During the delivery of the General's address, I had frequently noticed the acts and words of a very aged man—probably ten years beyond his three score and ten—who sat upon the stage at the speaker's left. As soon as Gen. Logan had seated himself, this veteran arose, stepped to him, held out his hand, and while tears gathered in his aged eyes, said: "General, for, though I have never seen you before, I have become an old friend of yours during your speech, I feel that I am well acquainted with you. Never before have I met a man who spoke, to my mind, so much as Andrew Jackson would have spoken, had he lived to see his country in its present strait. General, God bless you and keep you, and may you live many a year to serve your country with voice and sword."

Gen. Logan was deeply touched at this spontaneous burst of eloquence from the stranger, and for once in his life was captured, and had not a word to say for himself. Simply bowing and looking his acknowledgements, the two separated. But neither was the worse for the meeting.

MR. CULLOM'S SPEECH.

After the General had closed, Mr Cullom, candidate for Congress against Stuart, the present incumbent, arose and made a few pointed and pertinent remarks upon the political situation and the canvass generally. He was remarkably well received, although the hour was getting late and the meeting breaking up. He is a proper man to represent the 8th District at Washington, and being a working man, and the working man's friend, the working men are determined to work him into Congress. When once there he will well attend to the desires of those who put him in his place. The man J. T. Stuart, who is oposed to Cullom, I hear little said about. His opposition will not be worth mentioning. Mr. Cullom closed his speech with a splendid effort for the Union, which was loudly applauded.

After music by the band the vast audience separated and the exercises were declared ended. It has been a glorious day for our cause. May we have many more such.

Gen. Logan speaks at Lincoln on Monday.

T. H. W.

JUDGE CATON'S LETTER.

A Review of the Judge's Position.

OTTAWA, Oct 15, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

An Ottawa correspondent says in your paper of Oct. 9th that Judge Caton, in a speech recently made at Ottawa, expressed himself as follows:

> The Abolitionists, if they succeed in abolishing slavery, can control the country. Our interests consist in maintaining our relations with our old friends and political allies, the slaveholders, and in preserving slavery. We must then preserve the Union as it was. I am not a politician, and have no political ends to serve, except the salvation of my country, and I therefore talk plainly.

The Judge, in a note printed in the TRIBUNE of Oct. 12th, says:

> My attention has been called, in your paper of yesterday, to what purports to be an extract from a speech made by me at Ottawa. Allow me to say through the same channel that I never used the words or expressed the sentiments you attribute to me either in a public speech or in private conversation, nor did I ever entertain the sentiments therein expressed, except the last sentence.
>
> Yours truly, J. D. CATON.

It will be perceived that the Judge says he "never entertained the sentiments therein expressed, except the last sentence." In other words, he concedes that he is not a politician; claims that he has no political ends to serve except the salvation of his country, and assures us that he talks plainly.

First, the Judge says that he is not a politician. I shall not attempt to controvert this statement. If he had said that he had no aspirations in that line, it would have been quite a different thing.

Second, the Judge says he has no political ends to serve except the salvation of his country. But has the Judge no ends to serve which are *not* political? In his Seymour letter the Judge says:

"At the last Presidential election mules "were worth from one hundred and twenty-"five to two hundred and twenty-five dollars "per head. Now our grazures cannot "realize more than $65 to 80 per head. To the western agriculturalist the "war has proved an unmitigated burden, "which can only be relieved by a restoration "of peace and of the Union. Hence has the "West fought, and so will she fight for the "restoration of the Union. Hence has Illi-"nois furnished more than 10,000 troops "above her quota."

The Judge raises mules. If he expects that peace will enhance their value he has a pecuniary "end to serve." He cannot disclaim the pecuniary consideration without assuming to be influenced by purer patriotism than he attributes to the 10,000 Illinois volunteers.

Now let us see what sentiments the Judge says he never entertained.

First, he never entertained the sentiment that "the Abolitionists, if they succeed in abolishing slavery, can control the country." The fact of success in abolishing slavery would prove their power to control the country to that extent; but *after* such success, they would, as Abolitionists, have no vocation, except perhaps as anti-slavery men, in resisting the efforts of the Judge and his friends to re-establish slavery.

Second, the Judge says he never entertained the sentiment that "our interests consists in maintaining our relations with our old friends and political allies, the slaveholders, and in preserving slavery." What interest does he mean by "our interests?" Why, those of the country of course, for does he not tell us that he has no political ends to serve except the salvation of his country? But the Judge *did* say in his Ottawa speech that "disunion, as an accomplished fact, would be fatal to the Democratic party; that, without the Southern States, that party would always be in a hopeless minority," or words to that effect; in other words, the interest of the *Democratic party* consist in maintaining those old relations. Now when the Judge says that he never entertained the sentiment that "our interests" run in that direction, we can only understand the Judge, who says he talks plainly, as admitting that "our interests" are not coincident with those of the Democratic party.

The Judge says he never entertained the sentiment that our interests consist in preserving slavery. In his Stuart letter, he says:

> Two things are to be accomplished. One is for our leaders to pursue such a course as to secure to *our party* an overwhelming strength over *our opponents*, and the other is to prosecute this war with such results as to predispose the South to make peace with us on the old basis, with *further guaranty* for their legitimate rights, if necessary.

I have yet to learn that the South has ever asked for further guaranty, except in behalf of the institution of slavery. Until the Judge distinctly states (and he proposes to talk plainly) what further guaranty he contemplated, I shall be compelled to believe that he proposed to secure to his party an overwhelming strength by further guaranty calculated to preserve and perpetuate slavery. But, since the Judge never entertained the sentiment that "our interests" consist in preserving slavery, it would seem that we have another instance in which "our interests" do not correspond with those of the Democratic party.

Third, the Judge says he never entertained the sentiment that we must preserve the Union as it was. This is a startling declaration. It requires nerve for one to say in these times that he is not in favor of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is." The Judge probably refers to his proposed modification of the old basis, by further guaranty of slavery.

The Judge was one of the immortal sixteen representing (?) Illinois in the Chicago Convention. He is a man of note. He was complimented in that Convention by receiving the unanimous vote of the sixteen Illinois delegates for the Vice Presidency. He is known to be eminently a *policy* man, as distinguished from the *peace* men. Hence, in his Seymour letter, he says:

> No anti-war party can succeed with the people. The popular vote can only be secured upon a war platform.

This declaration gave great offense to many who think that "abolitionists" alone should prosecute an "abolition war." I believe, however, that the Judge explained his position very satisfactorily to the peace-sneak faction when he said (see Stuart letter):

> Peace will be easier accomplished by US (democrats), if the necessary victories are won by THEM (abolitionists), than if WE (democrats) are the instruments of the necessary successes in the field.

I will only add that the letters above referred to from Judge Caton to Gov. Horatio Seymour, and to John T. Stuart, may be found in the Ottawa *Free Trader*, (a Copperhead newspaper), of March 21st and April 4th, 1863.

OTTAWA.

A Democratic Member of Congress Out for Old Abe.

From the Berlin *Courant*, published in Green Lake county, Wis., we learn that Hon. Ezra Wheeler, Democratic member of Congress from that district, has come out for Abraham Lincoln and the Union cause. A Union Club was organized at Berlin a few nights since, and after the organization was perfected, the following letter was read:

To the President of the Berlin Union Club:

I find myself too unwell to talk to-night. Please say to the Club, for me, that I do not approve of the Chicago Platform, and that I cannot support any candidate who endorses it.

I shall be glad at some other meeting of the club to give my reasons for my opposition to the Peace party and for my support of the Union cause.

Yours, EZRA WHEELER.

BERLIN, Oct. 10, 1864.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Appeal from Loyal Southern Men to the Governors of the Loyal States.

DESTRUCTION OF CIVIL LIBERTY IN THE SOUTH.

Solemn Warning Against Rebel Machinations in the North.

THE PEOPLE READY FOR RE-UNION.

ROME, GA., October 4, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The paralysed condition of the many thousands of Union men within the Southern States both in and out of the rebel army, through the instrumentality of an absolute and relentless despotism, places it most completely out of their power, without the aid of the United States army, to ever regain their liberties.

Within the rebel lines not a vestige of civil liberty exists, and it is only when the fortunes of war throw us within the reach of Federal protection, that we can, without the hazard of life, give expression to our desire for a restoration of the Union.

Completely divested of all power or influence over our leading men, and in a state of absolute vassalage to the arbitrary edicts of a military usurper, our only hope of release is upon the overthrow of the ambitious men who have thus enslaved us.

In addressing you, we wish to be understood as appealing, not only to the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, but to the Governors of all the loyal States, to be on their guard against the insidious encroachments of rebellion at your own doors and your own firesides.

No pains will be spared by our leading rebels to bribe, seduce, deceive, or overawe your citizens into deadly conflicts and civil strife, so as thereby to render complete the downfall of free government upon the American continent, and we beg you to excuse us in thus taking the liberty to warn you of a danger which we consider imminent; and to urge you to let no considerations of mere party triumph be permitted to shut out from view even for one moment, the great paramount object—the suppression of the rebellion.

Tell the people North that we implore them to drop the negro question *pro* and *con*; and feel assured that we would not give up the Union for all the slaves on the face of the earth.

We claim to know what rebellion is—its height and depth, its length and breadth—and having, through changes wrought by the fortunes of war, been placed where we can once more exercise free speech, we yield to the impulses of duty, not only to our whole country, but to thousands of Union men who are yet held in bondage, when we assure you that nothing but the strong arm of military power can ever subdue it, or destroy its power for mischief.

And as a confirmation of this view, we beg leave to offer the following facts and arguments in reference to

REBELLION AND ITS DESIGNS.

Leading disunionists of the South, for several years prior to the rebellion, exerted all their tact and ingenuity to find out some justifiable pretext to secede from the Union, and set up for themselves. At no time have they ever been satisfied with a Government of equal rights and privileges, and they have ever considered it a compromise of their dignity to ask poor men, or the common people, for the privilege of going to the Legislature, filling a seat in Congress, or of occupying other high and honorable positions.

Ever longing for the pomp and splendor of monarchies, and for the entailment of exclusive hereditary emoluments and privileges, they have had no patience with the majority rule under our form of Government, which has given to the people political equality. They have always considered themselves as a class of superior men—making no part of the people, but entitled to all the exemptions and immunities of a privileged class. And in haranguing what they conceive to be the vulgar herd, they address them as menials, calling them "my people," as if they thought the people belonged to them. So accustomed are they to speak of their slaves, calling them "my negroes," or "my servants," that in addressing the common hard-working citizens, they call them "my people"; and should they succeed in setting up a monarchy upon the ruins of the old Government, then the laboring and industrial class of people will be called "my subjects."

Descendants of those who were disappointed in the overthrow of British supremacy over the American colonies, they have inherited the same love of monarchy which actuated the Tories of '76, and hence they have been untiring in concocting schemes, or in seeking pretexts, for the overthrow of American Democracy.

In 1832, the high tariff, then in existence, was seized upon as a justifiable excuse by the aristocracy of South Carolina for acts of nullification and secession. But failing, on that occasion, to carry out their treasonable purposes, and smarting under the rebuke administered by Andrew Jackson in his memorable proclamation, there has not been a day or an hour since, when they would not have dissolved the Union, could they have had a pretext affording any shadow of justification.

Ever growling, ever discontented, they could see no evidence of good government in the general prosperity and happiness of the people, nor could they conceive of any national respectability except under a monarchy.

The tariff, as a pretext, in 1832, failing them, their next resort was to the slavery question, which then had some prominence given to it by the efforts of Henry Clay, and other advocates of universal emancipation, and by others of perhaps less wisdom, and less patience, who were urging immediate abolition.

Thus circumstanced, the slavery question presented the best prospect for a fruitful source of discord, and consequently was seized with avidity by the disappointed nullifiers and disunionists of 1832, as a means of sectionalizing the country, and engendering hatred between the North and South.

The truly philanthropic emancipationists of the Benjamin Franklin school became the objects of contumely and insult, to such a degree that many honest persons of the North were induced to believe that the immediate and unconditional abolition of chattel slavery was not only necessary to silence the disunion faction, but to protect the slave from oppression. But this manifestation, North, of sympathy for the negro slave, was seized upon by the disunionists as a further pretext for widening the breach; and no opportunity was left unimproved by them, either in Congress or out, to aggravate the Abolition party to aggressive acts against what they termed their peculiar institution. Violent and threatening speeches were made in Congress, in State Legislatures, and all over the South, against the North—making abolitionism the theme of their incendiary harangues, and adding intensity to their fiery declamations by the free use of brandy. Not only this: they resorted to violence wherever it could be done with impunity—such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or riding on a rail, all men suspected of abolition sentiments. Finally, becoming bolder in view of the impunity with which these things were perpetrated, they instigated Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, to cane Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, for what they alleged to be his insolence. This act was premeditated, and designed as an initiatory step toward disunion; and yet the speech of Mr. Sumner was precisely the speech, in every particular, they desired him to make.

Like spoiled children, they wanted Northern men to do something to make them mad; and in fact they were always most provoked when there was nothing to get mad at.

An opportunity at length turned up which they declared would furnish a suitable occasion for the maintenance of their rights out of the Union.

The opportunity to elect Mr. Lincoln presented itself, and they, the disunionists, after helping to elect him, swore they would never submit to his Administration, and thereupon they bolted from the Union, and undertook to set up for themselves, that they could protect their peculiar institution; and yet after all this fuss about Abolitionism, Mr. William L. Yancey (we have every reason to believe) was authorized by the provisional government at Montgomery to go to France with propositions to abolish slavery in the South provided Napoleon would recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and he was further instructed to say that a Monarchy for the South was in contemplation, and that an intimate reliance with France was desired with mutually advantageous terms, in reference to trade, supplies of cotton, &c.

Now these disunionists of the South having monarchy steadily in view, and knowing that in all monarchies there is an ample number of poor necessitous men who can be used as common laborers, they can well afford to give up chattel slavery, provided they succeed in maintaining their independence.

Independence achieved, and a monarchy established, the hereditary nobility and aristocracy can draw from poor men, both black and white, all the serfdom they want, and what adds assurance to them of cheap labor for their farms and for menial services, is a knowledge of the fact that, through the instrumentality of war, large numbers of men have been and will be completely impoverished, and their families reduced to beggary; and besides this, they know that the abolition of chattel slavery leaves the negro still in a condition of abject poverty, and places him and the white man upon the same common level, as it regards their necessitous condition, affording ample opportunity to draw from the poor, both black and white, their hewers of wood and drawers of water.

They—the leading rebels and disunionists of the South—are engaged in a war, not for the protection of chattel slavery (for that we can assure you was, from the beginning, a grand cheat) but a war for the express purpose of overthrowing Democratic institutions, and establishing upon their ruins a government of pomp and splendor, of titled nobility, of exclusive privileges, exemptions and immunities; and of perpetual entailment of poverty, ignorance and wretchedness upon the poor.

This end attained, then chattel slavery would be of no more consequence to them than it is to England, where it has long since been abolished.

The leading spirits of rebellion have already repudiated the States' rights doctrine, and in view of consolidation and conquest, so as to add to their kingdom the Northern States, as fast as they can be prepared for the change by rebellion and civil war in the North, which they (the leaders South) are incessantly praying for, and trying to inaugurate; and here, in this connection, we will take the liberty to renew our warning to you against the seeds of rebellion which we clearly perceive in your midst; and to express a hope that the monstrosity of rebellion against a good Government will not be permitted to spread its desolations into you States.

DESPOTISM IN THE SOUTH.

In conclusion, we repeat, that the people of the South are now under a reigning despotism, which for cruelty and relentless barbarity, has no parallel in the history of mankind, and that they have been lured into this bondage by deceitful promises first and coercion afterwards, through a merciless conscription. They can date their downfall of liberty from the farsical election of conventions in the several Southern States, to decide upon the remedy or means of redress against the great crime of Lincoln in permitting himself to be elected according to the forms of the Constitution. Said Convention claimed plenary power to act, with no privilege ever given to the people to ratify or reject their proceedings. Acts of secession were passed, a provisional Government was established at Montgomery, and war was inaugurated by firing upon Fort Sumter without ever permitting us to decide as to the propriety of these revolutionary proceedings; nor have we ever, for a moment, had the power to counteract the revolutionary purposes of our leaders.

Their paramount object has been from the beginning the dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of civil liberty; and so tenacious are they in pursuit of this stupendous crime that no offers of compromise and no entreaties can ever dissuade them from it. They have committed themselves again and again, in the strongest terms known to the English language, to never, under any circumstances, submit to a reconstruction of the Union; and here, to our sorrow, we can assure you that, until their proud spirit of rebellion is subjugated by the coercive power of war, we will never have either peace or re-union.

The masses of the people South, if released from their present bondage, would not hesitate to accept of any just and honorable propositions for re-union, but until their tyrannical leaders are whipped, they can never exercise this privilege.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The struggle for the Presidency of the United States at this trying hour, fills us with fearful apprehensions, and we can not close this paper without urging you to guard the people against suffering the prejudices of party spirit to blind them to the great paramount object of conquering our rebel leaders and restoring the Union. Let who will be elected, it is his duty to preserve the Union at all hazards, and to take care that the laws of the United States be enforced; and it is the duty of every citizen of every State, so far as it is in his power, to sustain the President, even in the exercise of extraordinary power, if necessary, to suppress the desolating scourge of rebellion.

J. A. STUART,
Rome, Ga.
WM. C. HICKS, M. D.
Cayuga, Miss.
WM. H. SMITH,
Randolph County, Ala.
ROBERT S. HIFFLIN,
Member elect to Ala Legislature.
A. A. WEST,
Member elect to Ala. Legislature.

To His Excellency, Gov. Richard Yates, of Illinois.

Vote of an Illinois Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 124TH ILL. VOLS., }
VICKSBURG, Oct. 9, 1864. }

Editors Chicago Tribune.

At the request of the officers and enlisted men of my Regiment, a vote was taken this P. M. for President and Vice President of the United States, with the following result:

Whole No. of votes cast	516
For Lincoln and Johnson	502
For McClellan and Pendleton	14

☞ The vote was by ballot, and is the uninfluenced and voluntary expression of veteran soldiers, who have borne the flag of the Union on many long and weary marches and amid the storm of battle, but have never turned their backs to the foe—men who long for peace—just, honorable and permanent peace—but who will never consent to surrender the Union, or to sue for peace at the feet of a wicked and traitorous enemy who has been beaten and driven to the verge of the "last ditch," which now yawns to receive him.

They will never thus dishonor the graves of their fallen comrades.

Very respectfully, your obt servt.

J. H. HOWE, Com'dg Regt.

☞ *With* Pennsylvania and Indiana, McClellan would have failed. *Without* them he is "no whar."

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine which has ever been discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the disease from the system.

This destructive disease, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be consigned to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence while life lasted, is as readily cured by THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY—as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease.

SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES, the symptoms of each stage, and the prices of the medicine per PACKAGE is given, so that persons in the country can order the medicine, (and remit the money,) which is recommended to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGE of syphilis is when the Chancres or ulcers first appear. No time should be lost in procuring a package of DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills, one bottle Wash, Caustic, Brush, Soap, Sponge and Lint.

☞ Price per package, $5.00.

THE SECONDARY STAGE is when the disease has become CONSTITUTIONAL, and may be known by the following symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth and throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membranes, cancerous sores on the arms and legs, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure," Pills and Wash are used in the secondary stage.

Price per package, $7.00.

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by the following symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the joints, contractions, hard pains in the bones and joints, caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, alteration of parts, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills are used in this stage.

Price per package, $5.

☞ Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills $1 per box; Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Persons who have reason to suspect, from ANY CAUSE, either HEREDITARY or the result of CONTAGION, or from IMPERFECT TREATMENT, the existence of any SYPHILITIC VIRUS or POISON still remaining in the system, should use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE until every particle of the virus or Poison in their system, should fail to use Dr. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE until every particle of the virus is eradicated [illegible] before they enter into the marriage state, [illegible] the constitution before [illegible] the certainty of a PURE and healthy offspring.

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving full directions for treatment, accompanies each package of this medicine.

☞ The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., sole proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

☞ Price $1.25 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

☞ Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

☞ Price $1.25 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

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BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

S. J. METCALF & CO.,

101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent or in any variety. Sold at wholesale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Also, the BEST OF INDELIBLE STENCIL INK, very cheap. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to.

Proposals.

1,000 MULES WANTED.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, }
Indianapolis, Indiana, Oct. 14, 1864. }

One hundred and seventy (170) dollars each will be paid for all Mules that pass inspection at the Government Stables in this city, after to-day, conforming to the following specifications, viz:

Said Mules must not be less than 14 hands high, strong, stout, compact, well-developed animals, in full health, free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front colt's teeth, and developed the corresponding four permanent teeth—two in each jaw.

Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for six (6) Mules or more.

By order of Col. James A. Ekin, Chief 1st Division Q. M. G. Department.

C. HAY,

oc17 u369-3w Capt. and A. Q. M.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 10 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., October 17, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 24, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each steer accepted under this contract provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals will not be considered.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand: if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and address to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,

oct17-u16-6t Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.—Office Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Ill., October 18th, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 22d instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Chicago as follows:

2,000 barrels of best quality Flour, of the brands known as "Double Extra Spring Wheat," or "Choice Extra Spring Wheat Flour."

The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in Round or Flat Hoop Barrels.

The barrels to be full head lined. Samples, in neat boxes, to accompany bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the samples.

The above stores to be delivered free of drayage at the Commissary Warehouse, or such place in Chicago as may be required by the undersigned.

Contractors will be required to hold their goods without expense to the Government until required for delivery or shipment.

Bidders will be required to be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Any or all bids may be rejected.

Proposals must be in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

GEO. W. CAMPBELL,

oc18-u11 7t Captain and C. S.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO ILLINOIS, [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day for supplying Wood for the use of all Troops, Camps, Hospitals, and for such officers and offices as may be entitled thereto, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, or immediate vicinity, for the period of six months from the 25th day of November, 1864.

All Wood to be of good sound merchantable Hickory, Beech or Maple body wood (round or crooked limbs rejected) and delivered, piled and ready for inspection at such times, places and in such quantities as shall be required. Each cord to contain 128 cubic feet, subject to a rigid inspection by a duly appointed agent for that purpose.

Each bid must be in duplicate and accompanied by the written guarantee of at least two known and responsible persons obligating themselves to enter into bonds with the proposer should his bid be accepted; should proposals and guarantee to be in the form prescribed, and which can be obtained by application to this office.

Bidders must be present at the time of opening of proposals and signify their acceptance, or their bids will be rejected.

Two or more bids from the same party will ensure the rejection of all such bids.

All informal bids will be rejected; the undersigned claiming and reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unreasonable.

Payments will be made monthly upon the presentation of inspection certificates accompanied by the receipt of the receiving officer in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness or in such funds as may be on hand applicable for that purpose.

All proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and directed to the undersigned.

J. A. POTTER,

oc18 u15-6t Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct 19, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY the 21st day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, for supplying Forage and Straw for the use of all Troops, Camps and Hospitals and Public Stables, and for such officers and offices as may be entitled thereto in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or immediate vicinity, for the period of six months from the 1st day of November 1864.

Hay to be of the best quality of timothy, well cured and in all cases delivered in bales at the rate of 2000 pounds per ton.

Corn to be old, of the best quality, sound and clean, delivered in the ear, at the rate of seventy pounds per bushel.

Oats to be No. 1, delivered in sacks, at the rate of thirty two pounds per bushel, the sacks to be returned.

Straw to be of the best kind, bright, and delivered in bundles at the rate of 2000 pounds per ton.

All Hay, Grain and Straw, to be delivered subject to a rigid inspection by a competent agent appointed for that purpose.

Each bid must be in duplicate and accompanied by the written guarantee of at least two known and responsible persons, obligating themselves to enter into bonds with the proposer should his bid be accepted; such proposals and guarantee to be in the form prescribed, and which can be obtained on application to this office.

Bidders must be present at the time of the opening of proposals, and signify their acceptance or their bids will be rejected.

Two or more bids from the same party will ensure a rejection of all such bids.

All informal bids will be rejected. The undersigned claiming and reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unreasonable.

Payments will be made monthly upon the presentation of inspection certificate accompanied by the receipt of the receiving officer, in checks payable in certificates of indebtedness, or in such funds as may be on hand applicable for that purpose.

All proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and directed to the undersigned.

J. A. POTTER,

oc1 u397-14 Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct 11, 1864.

OATS AND HAY.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 24th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, for 5,000 bushels of good merchantable Oats, to weigh 32 pounds to the bushel, in good strong sacks, and 25 tons good Timothy Hay, in bales, delivered at Pittsburgh, Pa., in such quantities as may be required per month, say 5,000 bushels of Oats and 25 tons of Hay.

Bids for Oats must be separate from that of Hay and addressed to Lt. Col. Oakes, Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburg, Pa., marked Proposals for Oats and Hay, as the case may be.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for the bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract therewith. Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required of successful bidders before signing the contracts.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed too high.

Payments to be made upon the completion of the contract, or as soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

A. J. OAKES,

oc18 u15-6t Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., October 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR "ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS" COAL.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 27th day of October, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for supplying Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for the use of all troops, camps, hospitals, and for such officers and offices as may be entitled thereto, in the city of Chicago, Ill., or immediate vicinity, for the period of six months from the 1st day of November, 1864.

Bituminous Coal to be of the best quality of Illinois Coal, well prepared and free from dirt.

Anthracite Coal to be of the best quality, well screened and free from dust and dirt.

The same to be delivered subject to inspection at such times, places, and in such quantities as shall be required, each ton to contain 2,000 pounds, subject to a rigid inspection by a duly appointed agent for that purpose.

Each bid must be in duplicate and accompanied by the written guarantee of at least two known and responsible parties, obligating themselves to enter into bonds with the proposer should his bid be accepted, such proposal and guarantee to be in the form prescribed, and which can be obtained on application to this office.

Bidders must be present at the time of opening the proposals and signify their acceptance, or their bids will be rejected.

Two or more bids from the same party will ensure the rejection of all such bids.

All informal bids will be rejected, the undersigned claiming and reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unreasonable.

Payments will be made monthly upon the presentation of Inspection Certificate, accompanied by the receipt of the receiving officer, in checks payable in Certificates of Indebtedness, or in such funds as may be on hand from time to time applicable for that purpose.

All proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes endorsed "Proposals for Coal," and directed to the undersigned.

J. A. POTTER,

oc11 u96-10t Colonel and Depot Q. M. U. S. A.

General Notices.

DISTILLERS' CONVENTION.

The Distillers of the Northwest are respectfully invited to meet at the Sherman House, in Chicago, at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November prox., for the purpose of devising some measures to protect their interests. A general attendance is requested.

Chicago October 13th, 1864.

GREGG, COCKLEY & CO., Peoria, Ill.

THOS. S. DOBBINS, Pekin, Ill.

MOSS, BRADLEY & CO., Peoria, Ill.

LIGHTNER, SHARP & CO., Peoria, Ill.

WILLIAM SCHOFIELD, Rock Island, Ill.

CHAS. H. CURTIS, Quincy, Ill.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO., Clintonville and Chicago, Ill.

THE CHICAGO DISTILLING CO., by A. N. Castle, Secretary.

U. H. CROSBY, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH BRANCH DISTILLING CO., by Sparrow M. Nickerson, President.

GEORGE TAYLOR & CO., Chicago, Ill.

EAGLE MILLS AND DISTILLERY, Lacon, Ill., by Thayer, Bros. & Co.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.—MRS. E. W. Spalding's patent saw set, [illegible] in circulars, [illegible] branches. Duplicate teeth constantly on hand, $1.25 each. All bills of saws furnished of the [illegible] manufacturers' lowest prices. Every tooth warranted. [illegible] E. W. SPALDING & BRO., No. 10 Washington st., bet. Franklin and Market, Chicago.

oc15-u11-5w

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, of every description, and OLD WASTE PAPERS of every description.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

JOHN E. PATTERSON, [illegible] street.

Helmbold's Extracts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1850 the writer of this article embarked in the DRUG BUSINESS in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last 12 years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds of Druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one tablespoonful added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less prepare Pharmaceutical Preparations. These persons advertise. I am compelled so to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and these made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence. To-wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors are, that when brought to the test, lacking merit, they have been short-lived. How few of the many thousands embarking are compelled to abandon the business entirely bankrupt; look back fifty years and how few have been successful; ASK THE REASON of their success, and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more, as the medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also well aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.

A Diuretic for one is a Diuretic for all.

A Narcotic for one is a Narcotic for all.

A Purgative for one is a Purgative for all.

Just so much as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondency—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that

GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

In conclusion I wish to say and also to have distinctly understood, that I could not labor and would not give my undivided attention to my preparations but for the confidence I have in them, knowing of no prescription or medicine equal to them in all or any of the diseases for which they are prescribed. The remedies are used in diseases to which any person may be liable, in either sex. Bed Wetting in children and diseases arising from various causes, such as change of water, climate, strains, bruises, over-exertion in confinement, and decline or change of life—occurring in persons from 18 to 25 and from 45 to 60—complaints incident to females, &c. They will do as I say in such cases as recommended, from whatever cause originating. As before remarked my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic; my Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier. I will willing pay (5000) Five Thousand Dollars each for better remedies. With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall however append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity

Their Humble Servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.

Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business. We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealings. Commencing in a small way, his article must possess merit to ensure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him can confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really, in our long business experience as an advertising medium, have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 28, 1864.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next door to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 25 feet front, 200 feet deep and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

[From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupies the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN, Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

[Remarks from Chemical Analysis.]

After a careful examination of Helmbold's Preparations, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.

NEVERS & YATES.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1863.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative powers in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact universal Lassitude, Prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases, Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums and prisons and be convinced. The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

—AND—

Improved Rose Wash,

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudences, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which those unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract of Sarsaparilla

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make disease, enriching the blood and

BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure:—In all diseases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudence, use the Extract Buchu. In those use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, applying to Pimples and all external Humors or Eruptions the Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding fatty and high-seasoned food, and acidulous and stimulating drinks. In recent cases a cure is effected in an astonishingly short period, but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guaranty a perfect cure.

PRICES.—Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Extract Sarsaparilla $1 per bottle each, or 6 of either for $5. Improved Rose Wash 50 cents per bottle, or 6 for $2.50; or one half dozen of each for $12—delivered to any address.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel; or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Beware of Counterfeits!

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S!

TAKE NO OTHER!

[illegible]

Hoofland's German Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver,

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM,

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Disease arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains no Rum or Whisky,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, FOR GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, AND ESPECIALLY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, IT IS A SAFE AND VALUABLE PREPARATION. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,

Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully,

J. H. TURNER,

726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly 20 years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Hf. Doz. $5.00.

Small Size, 75 " —Hf. Doz. 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS;

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

☞ FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,

General Western Wholesale Agents.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

THE CITY.

UNION MEETINGS IN COOK COUNTY.

The friends of the Union, without distinction of party, will meet at Thornton Station on Tuesday, Oct. 25th. Worth on Saturday, Oct. 29th.

They will meet on Monday and Friday of the same week at some place designated by Mr. Jackson, candidate for the Legislature. And on Wednesday and Thursday at some place designated by Mr. Strong, candidate for the Legislature.

The candidates of the Union party are all expected to be present. Mr. Wentworth, candidate for Congress, authorizes us to say that he will be present at them all. They will continue during both afternoon and evening. The Lombards will be present to sing, and several distinguished speakers from abroad.

There will be speaking both in English and German.

PERSONAL.—Hon. John Sherman, U. S. Senator from Ohio, and S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., of Cincinnati, are stopping at the Tremont.

☞ The North Side Wide Awakes will meet this evening, October 19th, at the Turners' Hall, North Clark street, near Chicago avenue, to arrange for a grand parade. Meeting at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire which occurred about five o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a small barn at No. 408 West Polk street. The building was owned by William Lerdner, and was damaged to the extent of about $50. It was accidentally fired by a party of children.

FAIR FOR THE SAILOR'S HOME.—A grand fair will shortly be held at Boston for the purpose of raising funds to provide a home for debilitated and disabled men-of-war's-men. Dr. Tiffany of Grace Church will shortly deliver a lecture in this city for the same christian and philanthropic object.

VAGRANTS.—Two well known vagrants, named respectively James Winslow and "Tanty" Dorris, who have for years been a nuisance to the city, and a pest to the police force, were yesterday caught and fined $100 each. Col. Sweet claims Dorris as a deserter and he will be surrendered to him.

THE EFFORTS OF THE LITTLE ONES.—A fair was held a few evenings since at the residence of S. P. Warner, Esq., No. 284 Michigan avenue, by Miss Josephine Warner. The proceeds netted $110, which were handed over to the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for the relief of soldier's families. We are glad to record these noble efforts of the little ones. They are worthy of all appreciation.

ASSAULT.—George M. Glenn, as thorough a rough as ever escaped a halter, was arraigned before Justice McDonnell yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. On Monday night he threw several brickbats through the window of a residence at No. 288 Wolcott striking and nearly killing a lady and her child. Glenn was fined $100 and in default of payment went to the Bridewell for two hundred days.

A SEVERE FALL.—A stone cutter, named Charles Cooper, employed upon the Board of Trade Building, fell from the top of the wall into the basement, smashing one leg, breaking his right arm, and sustaining other serious injury. He was taken to his home on Griswold street between Harrison and Polk, and Dr. Hahn called to attend him. We are informed that this is the fourth man that has been injured about this building.

SWEDISH UNION CLUB.—The Swedes had a large and enthusiastic meeting at German Hall last Saturday night. U. R. Hawley, Col. F. A. Eastman and Major Stevenson addressed the meeting in English, and Col. O. Malmborg in the Swedish. The speakers made telling and powerful appeals, and were frequently cheered. Saturday evening next the club again meet at the same place, on the corner of Wells and Indiana streets.

LARCENY.—John Price was yesterday complained of by William Corbin, for the larceny of $80 in greenbacks from his pockets. The two men occupy the same room at the boarding house on the corner of Monroe and Market streets, and it is alleged that Price got up in the night and took the money from the pocket of the complaining witness and then decamped. He was secured, and after examination held to bail in the sum of $600 to appear at the Recorder's Court.

ADULTERY.—A man named William Blin, lately from Albion, Michigan, and Mary Schwartz, the wife of a soldier, were brought into the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with adultery, upon complaint of one of Blin's daughters, a girl about fifteen years of age. Blin has been living with the woman some months; but her husband coming home, they separated. After his departure the guilty connection was renewed, and the children brought the complaint. The parties were examined, and each held for trial in the sum of $400.

SOME PORK.—Illinois has long been celebrated for the size and quality of its live stock productions, which literally beat the world. An excellent proof of this fact may be seen in a sale effected yesterday by Mr. C. M. Acker, of Santown, Ill., who sold a hog which he had fatted till it had acquired the extraordinary weight of 940 pounds. The price realized was twelve cents per pound, $112.80 for the animal. When the markets of Chicago can evolve hogs of the weight of ordinary sized cattle in other States, the title of "Queen of the West" may be justly claimed.

MUNSON, SKINNER & CO.—We call the attention of the public to the card of Munson, Skinner & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in stationery, &c., No. 140 Lake street. These gentlemen have been engaged in the business for a long time, and are well and favorably known to all the mercantile houses throughout the Northwest.

They are also the agents for Chapman's Sectional Map of Iowa, which promises to supersede all others now in use. It gives the location of every section of land, city, town, village, post office, and mill stream in the State. We predict for it a large sale.

JUVENILE FAIR.—A Juvenile Fair will be held at the residence of S. M. Fassett, Esq., Woodville Station, Hyde Park, on Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst., for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. A train will leave the Illinois Central Depot at twelve o'clock and return at six for the accommodation of friends who may wish to patronize the efforts of the little folks of Mr. Fassett's household in this generous and praiseworthy direction. Any one wishing to donate articles or refreshments for sale can leave them at Mr. Fassett's photographic rooms, Nos 122 and 124 Clark street. We bespeak both generous attendance and purses upon this occasion.

WHERE LIES THE FAULT?—Our West-Side residents cannot have failed to notice the supreme confidence of the city authorities in the moon's illuminating power, let the clouds be never so dense, and the storm at its utmost violence. They reason that, "As the moon is full-orbed, why should she not illuminate?" And as a result, when the storm comes, and mists abound, the gas-lamps of our streets remain unlighted, and the chances for broken shins and bespattered garments are immeasurably increased.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—Rev. E. M. Boring, pastor of the Desplaines Street M. E. Church, has recently been appointed Financial Agent of the Home, and enters on his duties at once. The institution, now suffering for lack of funds, will, we are sure, soon waken up to new and more extended usefulness, under his auspices; he will see that there is no lack of supplies, if earnestly persistent unwearying effort can prevent it. His address is No. 290 West Madison street.

PROBABLY FATAL SHOOTING.—Still another shooting affray was yesterday added to the list which has marked the history of the past month in Chicago. James Tierney, a young man hailing from Jersey City, was shot on Clark street about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by a sailor named Daniel Ward. The two had been for some time past on friendly terms, but Ward had a friend, a bounty jumper, who offended Tierney, whereat the latter reported him to the Provost Marshal, causing his arrest. Ward became enraged, and denounced Tierney as a "detective." He drew a pistol and shot him, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. Tierney was at once taken to 319 Clark street, and his wound attended to by Dr. Owen Smith; it will probably prove fatal. Ward was arrested.

FOR THE SUFFERING POOR.—A meeting of our philanthropic citizens will be held to-morrow evening at the Lecture Room of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of devising such means as may be expedient to provide for the sick and suffering poor of the city, and especially of soldiers' families during the coming winter. A large attendance is requested.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting consists of Mark Skinner, W. Sturges, W. H. Brown, J. V. Farwell, E. S. Wells, S. P. Farrington, H. W. Fuller, E. W. Blatchford, James L. Reynolds, W. E. Doggett, Wirt Dexter, Jas H. Bowen, Henry W. King, T. M. Avery, and C. G. Wicker. Each of these gentlemen is expected to be present, and it is hoped that a large number of others will attend.

FIRE REPORT.—The following is a report of the number of fires in Chicago, amount of loss and insurance, for each month since January, embracing a period of nine months:

Month.	No. of Fires.	Loss.	Insurance.
January	18	$2,910	$1,900
February	13	38,010	33,300
March	18	86,585	79,800
April	11	23,200	22,300
May	20	49,580	39,100
June	11	126,750	46,000
July	30	77,450	58,250
August	16	10,131	10,500
September	18	29,600	23,550
Totals	155	$454,138	$313,900

The number of false alarms has been 18 only, four occurring in each of the months, August and September.

COL. JOSEPH P. COLLINS.—Letters just received by his uncle, Dr. James A. Collins, of this city, announce the recent death in army hospital in Sherman's Army, of Colonel Joseph P. Collins, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana, from wounds received in battle. This is the seventeenth male relative Dr. Collins has been called to part with by the casualties of this war, an extraordinary fatality to be visited upon a family circle. The officer just deceased is a great loss to the service, and will be widely mourned. He has had an adventurous connection with the war, and was one of the party of Federal prisoners who escaped through the tunnel at Libby Prison. He left a lucrative practice in Indiana at the call of his country, and his death leaves a vacancy not easily filled.

PROMOTION.—The numerous friends of our fellow-citizen S. Lockwood Brown, (late of Brown & Wilder,) will be glad to learn that he now bears a Colonel's commission, and has been ordered from New York to Washington, to take charge of a Bureau under the late act of Congress remodeling the Quartermaster's Department. He will leave for the latter city as soon as his successor is appointed in New York. We hear, also, that he has been made the recipient, by the employees in his office, of a beautiful and expensive sword, sash, &c., as a mark of their kind regards for his uniform kindness and gentlemanly conduct towards them during the late ten months they have been associated together. Col. Brown, by his activity, intelligence and strict honesty, has won a high position in the Department to which he is attached, and secured the confidence of the high officials in the War Office.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—The friends of this noble institution intend making a combined effort to raise funds for its support by means of a Fair and Festival to be held at Bryan Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23. The Good Templar Lodges in the city have appointed committees in furtherance of this enterprise, and invite the co-operation of the public. Lodges of Good Templars, Divisions of Sons of Temperance, and other friends of the Home, in the country, are earnestly invited to lend a helping hand and furnish articles for sale or the Fair or provisions for the supper table. As the time is short for action it is hoped that all willing to aid in the good work will at once commence their efforts. Articles can be sent addressed to Mrs. L. S. Courtery, 128 Clark st., and any further information will be furnished on application to H. [illegible]

THE DRAFT.

A Mistake—Official Announcement—Ward Wednesday.

There is no draft in Cook county during the present week. The small collective deficit below announced will have time to fill by volunteering if the people are so disposed. If those who are now past the draft will come forward to the aid of those who have been less fortunate themselves, the thing may be done. The deficits given in the subjoined notice will be somewhat diminished by the enlistments of yesterday, but we have been unable to ascertain the numbers, or the sub-districts to which they were credited.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The following official notice was issued yesterday:

From the records of this office, and from credits obtained from other recruiting offices, it appears that all of the sub-districts, except those mentioned below, have filled their quotas. Therefore it is hereby announced that a second or supplementary draft will be made from the delinquent sub-districts, on Monday, the 24th instant, unless previously filled by substitutes and volunteer enlistments:

	Deficit.
Sub-district 31, Sixth Ward	37
Sub-district 34, Ninth Ward	17
Sub-district 15, Lyons	17
Sub-district 20, Calumet	11
Sub-district 17, Lemont	10
Sub-district 19, Worth	7
Sub-district 2, Maine	3
Sub-district 22, Thornton	3
Sub-district 21, Bremen	1
Total deficit	106

The draft was commenced in this district on the 20th of September, at which time the deficit was 1,650, now reduced to a little more than 100, and that in the space of three weeks. For this gratifying result we are indebted to the indefatigable exertions of the Ward and Town Committees, and it is hoped these exertions will be continued yet a little longer and prevent the necessity of a second draft, and especially as volunteer recruits can now be had for a small addition to the county bounty.

WILLIAM JAMES,
Capt. and Provost Marshal 1st District Ill.

NINTH WARD ATTENTION.

Every man in the Ninth Ward liable to the draft, and every man who is interested to protect the Ward from further draft, is requested to report himself without fail at the Union Park House, this Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The list of drafted men is exhausted, and there remains 16 men more to furnish. The wheel will turn again on Monday next, unless the quota is filled. It is estimated that $3,000 more will clear the Ward by volunteers if raised immediately. This sum *must be raised without delay* to prevent further draft. Let no resident of the Ninth Ward interested in its welfare fail to step forward and lend a helping hand.

By order of Ninth Ward Committee.

TENTH WARD.

A meeting of the citizens of the Tenth ward was held on Monday evening last, at the Engine House, on the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, to hear the full report of the state of the Ward War Fund, and for the purpose of a permanent Ward organization, with Ald. C. C. P. Holden in the Chair, and Ed. Bixby, Secretary.

Mr. Bixby, for the Treasurer and for the Executive Committee, made a report of which the following is a synopsis:

The number of persons who have paid into the Ward War Fund is 832, of which number forty are exempts.

Whole amount of money collected as a Ward Fund		$20,275.00
Average to each subscriber, $24 37.		
No. of men enlisted and paid out of the Ward Fund, 87.		
Am't paid to them, with cost of enlisting them	$17,900.00	
Incidental expenses	104.25	
Bal in Treasurer Forwell's hands in County scrip	2,270.75	
	$20,275.00	$20,275.00

The Executive Committee presented a plan for a permanent organization, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted.

A committee of seven was appointed to report a list of names for the several offices under the Ward organization.

The committee reported the following names for the several offices; who, on motion, were unanimously elected:

President—Ald. C. C. P. Holden.
Vice President—Michael McAuley.
Secretary—Edmund Beeby.
Treasurer—A. H. Holden.
Executive Committee—P. Daggy, Joseph Lane, A. L. Amberg, Simon Powell, C. C. Hubbard, G. W. Bohanon, W. F. Milligen.

On motion a vote of thanks was given to W. W. Ferwell, Treasurer, for his valuable assistance and judicious counsel in the efforts of the Ward to fill its quota.

Mr. Forwell responded in a short, patriotic and timely speech, which was received with applause.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on the first Monday evening in November next.

TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth Ward is out of the woods and can shout loud and long. Its quota is filled and it is now out of the draft. This Ward, at the time of the draft, had 85 men to raise. Thirty-five substitutes were put in, and on Saturday last 19 volunteers. On Monday the committee went to work vigorously and obtained thirty-one more, which filled up their quota. At the time there were thirty-three drafted men quartered in the old Trinity, but they were released yesterday morning to the music of the fife and drum. A grand jubilee will be held to-night at Buehler's Hall, No. 30 Milwaukee avenue, at which the 12th Warders will have a glorious time.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Contributions and Correspondence.

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, W. H. Brown, Esq., in the chair, in the absence of the President.

The usual reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Rev. W. Barry, Secretary, reported the total contributions to the library, for the month to be 3,409, of which 2,611 were manuscripts deposited with the Society by the family of the late John Russell, LL. D., and forming a body of interesting material relative to the political history of Illinois, for over thirty years. Col. J. G. Wilson, of the staff of Major General Banks, contributed extensive files of newspapers of Louisiana, with documents and publications relating to the war, including the State Convention journals of 1862 and 1864. Mr. George P. Upton presented a numerous collection of specimens of army newspapers, printed by our soldiers in the field, carefully preserved by him from the commencement of the war.

Col. J. W. Shaffer, U. S. A., forwarded a copy of the "Book of Common prayer," printed and revised under the authority of the Confederate States.

Mr. F. Munson, of Chicago, contributed to the cabinet a bottle of medicine taken from the Arctic ship Resolute and an ancient mining tool exhumed near Lake Superior.

Perhaps the most valuable individual contribution for the month, was a bound manuscript volume, containing records of the deeds and grants of land at Mackinaw and the surrounding country—some more than a century ago—together with various national registers, presented to the society by Mr. Ronald McLeod, of Mackinaw.

The correspondence for the month, as reported, comprised twenty-seven letters received, and forty-nine letters written. Letters accepting membership were read from Prof. Goldwin Smith, of England, Col. J. W. Shaffer, U. S. A., and Mr Geo. P. Upton, of Chicago.

A communication was received from Col. J. G. Wilson, U. S. A., presenting interesting historical memoranda, collected by him at Brownsville, Texas, in 1863, relative to the first bridge on the Chicago River, (South Branch,) and the Taylor family of Chicago.

Letters were read from Rev. R. Babcock, D. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the subject of the "Peck MSS;" from J. D. Caldwell, Esq., of Cincinnati, respecting an early editor of Chicago, yet living; also from Messrs. R. McLeod, G. P. Upton and Col. J. W. Shaffer, accompanying donations.

The Secretary produced a recent correspondence between himself and various individuals, relating to a loan, for removal out of the city, of the regimental flags placed in the Society's custody. He stated that on advising with members of the Society, it was judged improper to allow them to be removed, unless by the express authorization of the Society, regularly given. The Society then voted their approval of the action of the Secretary, and also the following:

Resolved, That the regimental flags deposited with this Society, being regarded by them as deposited for the benefit of future generations, are in no case to be removed out of the Society's custody, except such removal be authorized by a vote of the Society in the particular case.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE MACKEREL NOMINATIONS.

An Episode of the Late Convention—One Appointed and Many Disappointed.

This negative Tree—the *arbor negativus* of post-Linnæan naturalists—leased into existence at the bidding of one "Woodman," whose connection with arboreous productions is beautifully preserved for posterity in the ballad, "Woodman Spare That Tree." *De facto* it would have been well had the Woodman spared the Tree the humiliation of a defeat which he will receive at the hands of Col. Eastman, the Union candidate. At the time of Mr. Tree's nomination, two other Richmonds were in the field—Redmond Prindiville, and Alderman J. J. O'Sullivan. The former was withdrawn when his backers found that he was a strange god to most of the members of the immaculate convention. As a consequence, the fight became reduced from a triangular to a bi partite one. On the first ballot, which was an informal one, fifty-three votes were cast—necessitating twenty-seven for a choice. The vote stood Tree 27, O'Sullivan 25, and Prindiville 1. A formal ballot was then ordered, and while pending, O'Sullivan discovered that one delegate from the country was casting the vote of his own town and that of another town which had no delegates present. He at once gave the cue to one of his faction, an unterrified "Greek" from the Sixteenth Ward, who immediately jumped up, and inquired if the convention gave permission to the rural gent to vote for half a dozen towns. Wabash Goudy and little Fuller instructed the Chair to rule the question out of order, and with a praiseworthy magnanimity the Chair did so. The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when O'Sullivan stepped inside the bar and attempted to make an explanation. A branch of the Free delegation wanted to know if Mr. O'Sullivan had any authority to address the Convention. The Chair decided he had. The Chair gave the decision because he felt satisfied that "little Fuller" had the Convention fixed to beat the Alderman. O'Sullivan then protested against the gentleman from the county throwing a vote for the whole county. But it was all in vain. The Chair ignored the motion of one of the O'Sullivan faction, to the fact that no delegate should give other than his own vote, and it was never put to the house. The Clerk resumed the call of the delegates, and the ballot stood: Whole number of votes 56, of which 29 were necessary to a choice. Tree received 31 and O'Sullivan 24. Tree was accordingly declared the nominee. At this juncture, one of the friends of O'Sullivan, feeling deeply wronged at the course of events, made a rush for Goudy, and in the choicest Billingsgate drew the attention of the crowd to that apostle of horse railroads. After some loud talk, the unterrified belligerent was pacified, and the Convention was declared adjourned. Such was the way in which Tree was nominated.

AN IMPORTANT RAID.

Large Haul of Thieves and Vagrants—The City to be Purified.

It has long been known that our city was being rapidly filled with a most rough and reckless set of desperadoes, who, driven from other cities, or fleeing from the draft, or worse still, bounty jumpers, who have eluded the vigilance of Provost Marshals, and come here to riot in robbery and spend their ill-gotten gains. The garrotings, the robberies, the assaults and murders, gave fearful evidence of their presence. The inadequacy of the police force gave them the coveted opportunity, and it did not pass unimproved. The columns of the TRIBUNE bear witness to the industry with which they plied their nefarious avocation. Bloody visaged crime stalked forth at noon-day, and upon no street, or at no hour, was there personal safety.

Considering that this condition of the city called for speedy and radical reform, we indulged in some severe, but, as we thought, merited, strictures upon the thoroughness and efficiency of our police force. These expressions were prompted by no idle feeling or partizan malice, but only by a desire for the general good. We rejoice that they have had the desired effect, and that the police now evince a disposition to abate the alarming nuisance.

A movement in the right direction was made yesterday, and, if energetically followed up, must speedily produce a healthier moral condition of the city.

On Saturday, Capt. Nelson and Sergeant Clayton, accompanied by a large squad of men, started out, and before morning visited nearly every disreputable den in the city. They found altogether about sixty persons of the class sought, and took them to the armory. On their persons was found a large amount of money, amounting in all to over $7,000. Some of them had nearly a thousand dollars, which it was very evident they had never obtained honestly. Most of them were armed with revolvers or dirks, and many had their hair partially dyed, and carpet bags filled with disguising apparel. They claimed to reside in all supposable places—Canada, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all other places but the right one, and said they were here "looking for work," "visiting friends," most of whom seem to reside on Wells St.

The motley crowd was brought into the Police Court yesterday and disposed of as follows:

George Barrett, James Sheban, John Taylor, Seth Kinsler, Alfred Farrell, John Logan, J. Carson, George W. Hay, (saloon keeper,) Owen Jones, George Moore and John Boyle, were severally fined $50 and costs on the charge of vagrancy.

Frank McCarty, who was fined $50 and costs on Saturday, for vagrancy, was rearrested and again fined on the same charge—this time $25 and costs.

Samuel Holmes, John B. McAndrews, Nicholas Kerrines, Peter Miller, John Colbert, Harry Hully and John Sharkey, charged with being inmates of disorderly houses, were each fined $10 and costs.

Adam English, John McCarty, Andrew Wright and John White, on same charge charge, were severally fined $25 and costs.

Robert T. Carswell, John McPherson, Thomas Bond, Richard Barry, Hiram Smith, John Melville, William Higgins, Michael Trainer, John Sellers, John Williams, Frank Haskell, John Trainor, Daniel Murphy, James Conley, James Lawrence, William Johnson, Edward Norton, James Fury, James Doyle, James Cornell, John B. Morris, Patrick Conway, John McMann and James Andrews charged with the same offense, were fined in various sums ranging from $4.00 to $9.00 and costs, each.

We trust that this action may not be spasmodic, but that it may be followed up, at least, every week, when these vagrants will learn that Chicago is not the place where they can ply their trade with impunity.

If they succeed in breaking up the nest of thieves and garroters that infest our community, they will earn and receive the good wishes and warm commendation of every denizen of our city.

THE McNALLY MURDER.

Additional Evidence—The Verdict—Probable Guilt of the Accused.

The inquest upon the body of John McNally, who was killed on Sunday morning last under circumstances previously reported in the TRIBUNE, was continued last night at the North Market Hall before Coroner Wagner. The deliberations of the jury resulted in a verdict implicating both Bolen and Doty. In the minds of many there was no moral doubt of the guilt of one of these men or both; but probably the legal evidence is not sufficient to convict. The deceased evidently died from the effects of the revolver shot. Though both Bolen and Doty were implicated in the quarrel, and though both undoubtedly assaulted McNally, there has no evidence yet been adduced to prove which of them fired the fatal bullet. The evidence as it stands may be thus briefly summed up.

Early in the evening Bolen and Doty were at the Jupiter saloon concert room, on Dearborn street, where Bolen acknowledged the possession of a revolver, by threatening to shoot the barkeeper. Afterwards he affirmed that his weapon had been stolen by Doty. Later in the evening the men, or at least Bolen were seen at the saloon of Barney O'Riley, in the vicinity of the murder. They left this saloon a few minutes before the quarrel, and after the firing of the shot both ran from the scene of death, went through O'Riley's saloon into his back-yard, where a revolver owned by Bolen was found, with one barrel discharged. The men then repaired to their boarding-house and partially exchanged clothing, when they were arrested.

Thus far the evidence points indubitably to one of the pair, but that the present apparent impossibility of deciding which of the two was the murderer may cause the discharge of both. The following is the evidence adduced last night:

TESTIMONY OF TIMOTHY M'CARTHY.

Timothy McCarthy, sworn—Am a bar-tender at Peter Kirwan's Melodeon saloon, on Dearborn street. I know Bolen by sight, but am by no means intimately acquainted with him. I saw him in our saloon on Saturday night with another man named Doty. I did not notice Doty particularly, but saw that he was intoxicated. Bolen was very drunk. When the performance at our place was completed, Bolen told me out on the sidewalk that he had lost his revolver, which he stated had been taken by one of his friends. Doty and Bolen left in company. The man Bolen was also with them in the saloon. I knew that Wallas had a revolver, or thought he had one, for early in the evening he told me that he would shoot me. He afterwards said on the sidewalk that his revolver had been stolen, and had been taken by Doty. I did not see any other young man with the group, but a young man afterwards came to me in the South Side, in a restaurant, and told me that Cleveland Jack had been shot by Doty. I have not seen the young man since, but would know him if I saw him. [A man captured by the police, yesterday, was here produced, but the witness stated decisively that he was not the man he had reference to.]

EVIDENCE OF BARNARD SHANNON.

Barnard Shannon sworn.—Am a sailor, but left my ship two weeks ago. On Sunday night I was in Barney O'Riley's saloon when some men came in, and one of them treated me. This was before ten o'clock. After drinking I left them. I did not hear of a row or know that a man had been killed until next morning. I was not at Davis' saloon, on the South Side, on that night.

EVIDENCE OF BARNEY O'RILEY.

Barney O'Riley re-examined.—Saw Bolen in my house on Saturday night somewhere about twelve o'clock. Shortly afterwards he went out with some other men, and shortly afterwards there was a fight outside. There was a man with Bolen but I should not know him again if I saw him. I did not see Shannon in the saloon, but he may have been there. When Bolen left I think all the other men went with him. I heard the fight as I was shutting my door for the night, and looked out and saw a number on the sidewalk. While there I heard the report of a pistol. Just afterwards two men rushed into my house, when my wife came and closed the door. One of the men who ran through my house was Bolen. (This witness evidently knew more of the occurrence than he choose to tell, but with Hibernian obstinacy he declined to say anything decisive, and evaded every question that he could possibly escape.

THE VERDICT.

After the above witnesses had been examined, the jury retired and determined upon the following verdict:

"We, the jury find that John McNally came to his death from the effects of a revolver shot, fired at the hands of Walter or Wallas Bolen, on the north side of North Water street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, on the 16th of October, and that Charles Doty was an accessory to the murder.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Trial Yesterday on the N. W. Railroad.

Patent couplers and brakes are a bugbear to practical railroad men; they are annually overwhelmed with a host of projected schemes for some change in the mode of connecting cars, or staying their progress, and the records of the Patent office are stored with plans or designs whose practical inutility has long since been proven. We believe we have found an exception to this rule—a new CAR COUPLER, destined to effect a complete revolution in the building and working of cars. We saw it yesterday; no mere drawing or model, but the thing itself, in actual and successful operation. It is certain, safe, and ready; stronger than the ordinary coupling, less liable to disconnect, admitting of the cars being connected or detached while the train is in motion, prevents jerking and lateral unsteadiness, and does not endanger the lives or limbs of the employees—the coupler being operated from the platform of passenger cars and from the side of freight cars. It is so constructed that in case the engine bolts the track, the cars become automatically detached, remaining in safety, while though within the reach of passengers it is not readily interfered with by them.

We cannot well describe the coupler without the aid of drawings, and yet it is very simple. It is less costly in construction than the ordinary coupler, and is so made as to connect with it; either end of a car fitted with it will connect with either end of another car, or with the ordinary link coupling. It has this advantage, that while it is vastly superior to all others it is capable of being introduced on a road by degrees, not requiring the operations of a road to be stopped while the rolling stock is being refitted, nor preventing the promiscuous use of cars from other roads. It was operated yesterday on two flat cars of the N. W. R. R., the brake being turned upside down so as to expose the whole *modus operandi*. On the train were Asst. Superintendent Hobart, Chief Engineer Van Meenan, Master Machinist Cushing, and several conductors and mechanics in the employ of the Company. They watched its operation with much interest, and were unanimous in their admiration of its perfect adaptation to the office it is proposed to fill. The inventor—Col. Ezra Miller, of Janesville, Wisconsin,—being a practical railroad man, was able to answer every objection raised as to the adaptability of the coupler to every possible contingency.

The scope of the inventor does not, however, stop here; indeed, the coupler is only a second ary feature of a great reform to which it is a necessary adjunct. The numerous accidents occurring on railroads are nearly all due to faulty construction. We have already mentioned the avoidance of necessity of going between the cars to make or unmake the coupling. On an average one in every dozen brakemen and yardmen have sustained injury in the hand from this cause, and very many have been thus run over and killed. The use of this couple will bring the cars close together, preventing another numerous class of accidents, occurring from the platform—the dropping between the carriages while in motion, and it will abolish that frightful and not unfrequent class of accidents known as telescoping, or the shutting up of one car into another, in cases of collision, the cause of which is directly traceable to the present faulty method of construction in placing the point of contact so far beneath the line of resistance.

The advantages then obtained by the use of this coupler are freedom from accident in these four important particulars: In coupling, in walking from one car to the other, in running off the track, and in cases of collision. We look to see it come into general use, and that very speedily. By its use much of the peril and inconvenience of railroad traveling will be altogether avoided.

Col. Miller is at present staying at the Tremont House. He remains there for a few days.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Cook County Teachers' Institute closed its second session of one week, at Barrington, on last Friday evening. The attendance was large, and it is regarded as one of the most successful that has yet been held in the County. The exercises were conducted by School Commissioner Eberhart, Mr. Aylsworth and others. Lectures were delivered by Rev. Dr. Bartlett, Hon. J. L. Pickard, Hon. Geo. C. Bates and Rev. Robt. Collyer. All of these lectures are spoken of as very able productions. The exercises closed on Friday evening with a Sociable, attended by over two hundred teachers and friends. The occasion throughout was full of interest, and the teachers returned to their fields of labor with new hope and added ability.

The good people of Barrington gave free entertainment to the teachers throughout the week; and it is no disparagement to other places in which the Institute has been held, to say that it was never better or more hospitably done.

Resolutions of thanks to the people for their hospitality, to the School Directors—more especially to Mr. McIntosh—for the interest taken in the Institute, and for the free use of the School house, and to the conductor, and several lecturers, for the able manner in which they contributed to the success of the Institute, were unanimously passed. Also, patriotic resolutions expressing the strongest sympathy with the Government and pledging all in its support.

FIRE.—About half past eight o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a barn belonging to Mr. S. Burton, in the alley between State street and Third avenue, near Polk street, the fire being accidentally commenced from some sparks created by a few boys who were smoking inside. The barn, valued at $50, was speedily burnt to the ground, and a house worth $125, was also destroyed.

The flames extended to an adjacent barn belonging to Mr. B. F. Brady, in the rear of No. 372 State street and destroyed it, inflicting damages to the amount of $75.

The barn of Mr. Edward Ely in the vicinity was also in flames, and suffered damages to the extent of $100.

An adjoining building, occupied as a residence by some colored people, was also severely scorched ere the flames could be extinguished.

With the exception of the barn of Mr. Ely, none of the destroyed or injured property is insured.

LEAVING THE CITY.—The salutary effects of the recent action of our police authority are beginning to be felt. The thieves and roughs are growing scarce. Last night most of the low dens in the city were visited, and but three thieves found. Frightened by the summary dealings of Captain Nelson, they are leaving the city by scores. Nearly every train that leaves the city takes out a large delegation to some more congenial city. Over one hundred have left since the raid, and still they go. Let the work that has been so auspiciously begun be prosecuted, and our city will soon be completely free from those roughs who have of late been a terror to our citizens.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Murdoch, the eminent tragedian, gave his second reading last evening at Bryan Hall, to a large and appreciative audience. The subject chosen was Othello, the Moor of Venice, which he handled in such a masterly and skillful manner as to stamp him as one of the most studious of Shakesperian scholars. His rendition of Iago's confession to Roderigo, of his diabolical hatred for Othello, was such as to almost compel one to believe that he was listening to the incarnate fiend himself. This was particularly exemplified in the passage commencing "Oh, sir, content you; I follow him to serve my turn upon him," etc. Othello's defence for his attachment to Desdemona, given before the Senators and the girl's father, "Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors," was given in the spirit and manner of one who stood confident of having committed no wrong. His reading of the drunken scene and his imitation of the drunken Cassio, and the subsequent just indignation of Othello at his conduct, was given in a style that is seldom seen on the stage, where the necessary adjuncts for the rendition of this scene are at hand. Want of space forbids our giving a detailed notice of the various scenes, but suffice to say, they were delivered in a manner which added increased luster, if possible, to Mr. Murdoch's brilliant attainment as a Shakesperian reader.

His third and last reading will be given this evening.

The Museum was packed last evening. To night is the last of the series of presentations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Miss Fanny B. Price, the youthful tragedienne who has been creating a remarkable sensation in various cities during the present season, concluded, on Saturday last, a brilliant engagement of two weeks, at Cairo, Ill. The press of that city has been most enthusiastic in her praise. From the *News* of the 15th inst. we clip the following:

"The Atheneum was packed last evening with the *elite* of the city, until even standing room was at a premium, the occasion being a complimentary benefit to the gifted young *artiste*, Miss Fanny B. Price, who for the past two weeks has been delighting our theatre-going community by her exquisite rendition of the various characters she has assumed. As Lady Isabel, Miss Price achieved the greatest triumph of her engagement. After seeing all the best actresses of the country in the part, we unhesitatingly pronounce her without an equal. She gave the character such a vivid and lifelike impersonation that many of the audience were moved to tears. At the close of the piece, Miss Price was called before the curtain, when she was met by Mr. F. G. Chapman, who presented her, on behalf of her admirers, a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars. A just tribute of talent."

At McVicker's Theater, during the first season (when she was a mere child) we saw in her, the elements of a great actress and predicted for her a bright career, and we are glad to learn, through our exchanges, that our predictions have been verified.

The first concert of the Philharmonic Society has been finally fixed for Tuesday, the first of November. We are informed that more than three hundred tickets are already sold, and as the Board has now no power to reserve for members, the week, previously appointed, having expired, many of the members who have not yet secured them will doubtless be left out in the cold. Those who desire to be present at the first concert will need to act at once. Only five hundred are issued.

Our music-loving public will be glad to learn that the Italian Opera Company of Associated Artists, comprising Mme. Whiting, Lorini, the celebrated soprano; Mme. Fanny Natali Testa, the eminent contralto; Sig Steinani, the famous tenor robusto; Sig. Testa, the favorite tenor di grazia; Sig. Amodio, the renowned baritone, and Mr. S. Behrens, conductor, will give two grand operatic performances on Friday and Saturday evenings, October 28 and 29, at Bryan Hall. This will be one of the best combinations of talent ever brought into Chicago on an operatic concert tour.

Murdoch at Home.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday morning, the 18th, says that "in view of the noble services rendered his country since the war commenced, it has been determined to tender Prof. James E Murdoch a grand complimentary ovation at Pike's Opera House, in that city, the latter part of the present month. Mr. Murdoch has been solicited to give a dramatic representation in character, but declined—having retired from the stage until the war is over. He will, however, read his choicest pieces on the occasion."

Chicago loyal residents can and should make each of Murdoch's appearances in this city this week a brimming ovation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Company B, First Regiment of Minnesota Heavy Artillery, in command of Captain W. M. Leyde, passed through Chicago yesterday, *en route* from St. Paul to Nashville. The company numbers 141 men and five commissioned officers. They express their thanks for courtesies extended by the N. W. R. R. Co., and by Mark Hendricks, the St. Paul Agent of the road. A vote taken on the train gave, Lincoln 97, McClellan 40, refused to vote 4. One half of the Mackerel party were under age. Company A of the same organization voted a few days ago, giving Lincoln 76, McClellan 28; refused to vote 16.

A party of 141 men of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Captain W. H. Jennings, passed through Chicago *en route* for Washington yesterday.

Thirty re-enlisted men of the 134th and 149th, hundred day regiments, under Lieutenant Isaac Pilsum, left yesterday for the front.

Sixteen members of the 4th Veteran Reserve Corps arrived here from Rock Island to be mustered out of service.

Seventeen recruits arrived at Camp Douglas from Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. Thirteen of them are rebel deserters.

Sixty Iowa recruits, for the 11th and 25th infantry and 8th cavalry, passed through towards Atlanta yesterday.

INVALID PRISONERS.—The exchange rolls of sick and disabled prisoners, confined at Camp Douglas have been completed. The list contains 335 names, 293 of the owners of which are unable to read or write. Nearly the whole of the men are suffering from chronic diseases, and all are in a very weak condition, so weak that few would pass the examination to which drafted men in our army are subjected to. The original orders to Lieutenant Colonel Skinner were that he was to enroll and examine the men, and telegraph the result to Washington. These orders he has complied with, and has received instructions to ship them to Cairo. An equal number of invalid Union soldiers will be procured in exchange.

LAKE TUNNEL.—The crib of the lake tunnel is at last nearly completed, and if the weather continues propitious, will be sunk into its proper position this fall.

The Board of Public Works.

A year ago last February, that territory south of Ridgely Place and north of Egan avenue was incorporated into the city. At the time of the passage of the act, that part of the south town had a road fund of about $1,000, which by that act was to be expended in said territory. One principal street, Cottage Grove avenue, was in good repair, as was also Lake avenue. During last year, while Mr. Comstock was foreman of streets in that part of the city, our streets were kept in decent repair. During this year, and since his removal, our streets have been nearly altogether neglected, and Cottage Grove avenue is now scarcely fit for use. It is absolutely a nuisance. Lake View avenue is not much better.

Why is it? What has become of that fund? We are at least entitled to our proportion of it, to be expended east of State street, to say nothing of our proportion of assessments for that purpose for the years 1863 and 1864. Now duties are supposed to have their equivalent in rights. Do you propose to give us our rights, or not?

Again, we secured the passage of ordinances more than a year ago for sidewalks on Cottage Grove avenue, Ellis avenue and Douglas Place, east of Cottage Grove avenue, and also west thereof to the School House. Some portions of said sidewalks have been built on Cottage Grove and Ellis avenues, but other portions have never been built, and no part of that on Douglas Place has been built. Why is it? Gentlemen, there is something wrong. During the winter it is almost impossible, especially in bad weather, for children from the lake shore to get to the public school on Douglas Place. Shall this continue during this winter? Shall the children there be prevented from attending that school?

Gentlemen you have been called upon to make this improvement, you have neglected to do it; will you longer brave an outraged public opinion.

FOURTH WARD.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Edwards' Presbyterian Church—Rev. Mr. Brooks.—The ladies connected with this Church will hold their Third Annual Festival on Thursday evening, Oct. 20th, at the church building, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets. Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished, and tea and coffee will not be omitted. This occasion is designed as a re-union of the friends of this new and growing church. All are invited.

☞ Dr. James, so well known throughout the United States and New Orleans in the treatment of syphilis, private diseases, or diseases of the genital or sexual organs, is permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. The Dr.'s rooms are continually thronged with patients from all parts of the country, seeking relief from such troubles as Dr. James makes his specialty.

Dr. James is highly indorsed by some of the most eminent medical men. The following is one of the many flattering evidences of which the medical faculty hold him. The letter below produced is from Dr. Jordon, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Penn., in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., Dr. Wilson knowing Dr. Jordon was acquainted with Dr. James.

Dr. J. H. Jordon was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850, '51 and '52. Dr. Jordon is now, or was when last heard from, practicing in Cincinnati (only one day's travel from Chicago by the Air line), where the skeptical can refer to him. Here is the letter referred to.

"CINCINNATI, July 5, 1862.

"DR. WILSON—Dear Sir,—In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on, for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that, in his line of practice, I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has from the start made the study of what are called special diseases a specialty, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the kindred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself.

"Yours truly, J. H. JORDAN, M. D."

Dr. James cures syphilis, seminal weakness and all diseases of the blood, skin, and generative organs.

Dr. James' Office and Parlors are 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

oct19d432lt

☞ We particularly call the attention of ladies to the important advertisement of Dr. Thos MacKinnis, in another column. oct19 u408-1t

☞ J. E. Wilson & Co., No. 126 Dearborn street, have reduced their fine custom made shirts $1 each. Great bargains in underwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs, scarfs, ties, &c. Great variety of wool shirts constantly on hand. oct19 u404-1t

☞ Any person in want of a reliable and paying agency should send for circulars to C. M. Dunn & Co., 182 South Clark street, Chicago. oct18-u389-5t

School of Trade.—The Illinois School of Trade is open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. A PHONOGRAPHIC class now in progress, is free to students. oct16-u251-7t

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. [illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., at the Adams House, by the Rev. E. W. Hager, Mr. F. H. SANFORD and Miss BELLE M. PECK, of Knoxville, Illinois.

In this city, Oct. 17th, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Capt. E. M. FULLER, of Chicago, and CYNTHIA A., second daughter of Dr. H. K. Stratford, of Waukegan.

DIED.

In this city, Oct. 18th, at his residence, on Rohr st., [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Statements from an Alabama Refugee—The Inner Life of the Rebellion.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A refugee, direct from Selma, Alabama, who has been employed for the past two years in the rebel ordnance works at that place, and not used to the hardships he was compelled to endure, determined to get out of the wilderness into a good country. In the attempt he accordingly exchanged his Confederate money for greenbacks, giving $750 for $100. He then procured a forged pass through the rebel lines, and reached Cairo, with his two sons, in just one month from his time of starting. He brings many interesting items from the Confederacy. He says the rebels are manufacturing large quantities of heavy ordnance, and using energy worthy of a better cause. He is well acquainted with the mechanics in Selma, and says they are mostly Union men, and would gladly leave if they could get away. They are all working for $9 50 per day, while provisions and necessaries of life are at enormous prices, as the following examples fully show:

Flour $1 per pound.
Salt $1 per pound.
Muslins $5.50 per yard.
Thread $3 per spool.
Common shirting $3.50 per yard.
Bunches of cotton yarn weighing five pounds $60.
Black felt hats $100.

Everything else is the same ratio. He looks upon Selma and Montgomery as the very keystones of the Confederacy, as all the iron and coal pass through these places, and all ordnance and ammunition are manufactured there. Coal and iron are brought to Selma by transports and thence shipped by the Montgomery and West Point Railroad to different points.

The navy yard, under command of Commodore Farrant, late of New York, has recently been removed from Selma to a point twenty miles from the Alabama River on the Bigbee. He was surprised to find things so prosperous, and the provisions so low in the North, and will use his best endeavors to induce his friends in Selma to follow his example and gain their freedom.

He says a few weeks in the South would cure Northern peace sneaks.

The Richmond Press on the Adjoining Situation—A Demoniac Rebel Howl—Threatened Incendiarism.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 15th says: The Petersburg *Express* of yesterday says our army is calmly awaiting the advance of the enemy on the right, fully prepared to receive him when such a move is attempted.

Though no disposition has been shown to attack our position there since the late reconnoissance, yet it is believed that the silence of the last few days is but the quiet which precedes the outbreak. It is not unlikely that an attempt will be made to flank our works, as we think the enemy is fully satisfied of the futility of all efforts to take them by assault.

At the present moment, says the *Express*, attention is called to the north side of the James River, where a heavy engagement seems not at all unlikely. It is known that Grant has largely reinforced the forces already there, within the last two or three nights, and it is not improbable that when the fighting commences, we shall have it at both ends of the line.

The *Whig*, referring to the destruction of rebel property in the Shenandoah Valley, says: The fell work is going on, by orders of Gen. Grant, to destroy everything that will sustain life in the Valley. There is one effectual way, and the only one that can be used, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity, and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the other as a warning of what may be done and will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done, we answer, nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty in finding, here or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprises, and arrange details. Twenty men, with plans all preconcerted and means provided, selecting some dry windy night, might fire Boston in an hundred places, and wrap it in flames from center to suburb. They might retaliate on Richmond. Let them do so, if they dare. It is a game at which we can beat them. New York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centered nearly all their wealth.

The *Examiner* takes to task the two Southern statesmen, Stephens and Boyce, who have advocated the momentous proposition of a convention of all the States, and in a fine vein of ridicule depicts the mighty convention, with the South Carolina delegation sitting cheek by jowl with Banks, Sumner, Everett and Beast Butler.

Richmond papers of the 14th do not contain much news. Forrest telegraphs his escape from Corinth, Miss. A rebel repulse is admitted in Florida. In regard to the defeat of the rebel cavalry in the Valley, the Richmond papers admit the defeat, but say they only lost five guns. They also assert that Sheridan's infantry was engaged, which is not true.

A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Appeal*, writing from Hood's headquarters, says Sherman has three millions of rations south of the Tennessee river. Most of them are at Chattanooga. This is full rations for thirty days and may be made to last sixty, and with what he can gather up in the country he may feed his army ninety days.

It is stated that Hood is tearing up the track of the Georgia, Macon and West Point roads. Seventy miles of the Georgia road will be torn up, the Macon road to Griffin, and the West Point road to Newman.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Ga.) *Sentinel* says President Davis' reception by the army was very cool. Dissatisfaction was expressed, and a change of commanders demanded.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th says five privates and two officers, captured at Saltville, were received at Libby Prison.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is plain to all that these are dark days for the South, but thinks there is still a good deal of fight in the Confederacy.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of $11,500,000. Bourse lower—65c.

Various statements prevail as to the progress of the Vienna conference, but nothing intelligible or reliable.

The following additional failures are reported in England: John Gladstone & Co., merchants, London, heavy amount; George Wright & Co., Liverpool; John Catlin, London; Thompson, ship broker, London.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—Richardson, Spence Co., Gordon and others, report flour slow at late rates. Wheat in moderate demand at Tuesday's prices, but amber Iowa scarce and dearer. Western at 7s 3d@8s; white at 8s 4d@9s ⅌ 100 lbs. Indian corn quiet at 28s@29s 3d for mixed western ⅌ 1 0 lbs.

LONDON MARKETS.—Bowing Bros. report breadstuffs dull at last week's prices. Petroleum, crude, at 7s, refined at 2s 2d.

The unfavorable bank returns caused serious heaviness in London stock exchange on the 7th and declined in prices. The discount market also was unfavorably influenced, and an increased demand for money took place.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger*, of this evening, gives a report, which it deems reliable, that from 1,000 to 1,200 guerillas, under Hinds, who made a raid into Indiana, near Leavenworth, last year, have concentrated in the neighborhood of Brandenburg, Ky., and a portion of them had entered the town and robbed the citizens of large amounts of goods and other valuable property.

A Sarnia papers says that the steamer J. C. Irwin, on Sunday morning, while lying at Eddyville tow head, in Cumberland river, exploded her boilers, making a wreck of the boat, and killing a large number of persons, including Capt. J. D. Smith, John Elliott, and Mr. Harrison, pilot; Mr. Graves, the mate; Mr. Furgerson, passenger, and two deck hands. They were found and buried on the Island. Five passengers and a soldier are missing.

The citizens of Bradensberg, on Saturday last, repelled a band of 20 guerillas, killing their leader, Capt. Geo. McCarroll, of the Louisiana Infantry, and wounding several of the gang. The guerillas retreated towards Owensboro.

A Work of Dark Magic.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—The 18th corps' correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* chronicles the fact of a fort being constructed in one night by the 4th and 6th regiments U. S. colored troops. So silently was the work conducted, that those inside the breastwork knew nothing of it, and in the morning were astonished at what appeared to be the work of magic.

Haul of Counterfeiters.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—Two more currency counterfeiters, named Wagner and Forney, were arrested at East New York yesterday, and counterfeiting materials seized.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 18.—No home vote will be sent here officially until the soldiers' vote is counted.

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHBURNE AND STORRS' APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Washburne, Union candidate for Congress in the Third District, and E. A. Storrs, Esq., of Chicago, will address the people as follows:

Polo, Ogle Co.	Friday, Oct. 21
Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co.	Saturday, Oct. 22
Lanark, Carrol Co.	Monday evening, Oct. 24
Mt. Carroll, "	Tuesday, Oct. 25
Fulton, Whiteside Co.	Wednesday evening, Oct. 26
Sterling, "	Friday evening, Oct. 28
Warren, Jo Daviess Co.	Saturday, Oct. 29

Mr. Washburne will address the people as follows:

Lee, Centre Co.	Monday p. m., Oct. 31
White Rock, Ogle Co.	Tuesday p. m., Nov. 1
Lane "	Tuesday evening, Nov. 1
Franklin Grove, Lee Co.	Wednesday p. m., Nov. 2

Mr. Storrs will speak at Morrison, Whiteside Co., on Thursday evening, Oct. 27.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

FLOUR—Very much unsettled and 50c ⅌ brl lower. Closing at $9.75 for super; $10.10 for extras; and $10.50 @$ [illegible] for family.

WHISKY—In fair request at $1.75.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Dull at $40. Bulk Meats quiet at 17c for shoulders, 19c for rib sides, and 19½c for clear rib. [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Closing Day.

[Reported by Telegraph exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 18, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards of the city, for the week ending to-day, amount to 7,8[illegible] head, which is the largest number ever received in one week. Of these there were [illegible] head from Illinois, and 1,[illegible] head from New York State.

The market closed extremely dull and unfavorable for drovers, with a decline of ½c ⅌ lb on yesterday's quotations. Several hundred head remained over unsold.

The following are the closing prices of the market this evening, and for the corresponding week of last year:

CLOSING PRICES.

Week ending—	Oct. 18, 1864.	Oct. [illegible], 1863.
First class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third class Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]

As compared with the closing quotations of the market last week, there is a decline of 1½@2c ⅌ lb on first class Beef; of 2c on second class Beef; and of 1@2c ⅌ lb on third class Beef.

SHEEP—Of Sheep we have [illegible] head reported for the week, and, according to the reported sales of sheep brokers, the general average price per head has been $[illegible]. The market closed dull and with many unsold.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs for the week number 11,[illegible] head. The quotations to-day of corn-fed Hogs ⅌ 100 lbs, live weight, best quality, are 13½c, being a decline of 1½c ⅌ lb on yesterday's quotations. The quotations of distillery fed Hogs, ⅌ 100 lbs, live weight, are [illegible]. At these quotations the market closed dull.

SOLON ROBINSON.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Oct. 18, 1864.

CATTLE—Prices for the week at the markets are: Beef Cattle—1st quality, $19.50; ordinary to good, $16.50; common, $[illegible]; inferior, $[illegible]. Cows and Calves—1st quality, $[illegible]; ordinary, $[illegible]; common, $[illegible]. Veal Calves—1st quality, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible]. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, [illegible]; prime quality, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

SWINE—Corn fed, $13.[illegible]; still fed, $11.[illegible].

The market for beef cattle was depressed by heavy receipts, and all but the best sold lower. Of prime steers the supply was very moderate, in view of which prices did not fall in proportion to other kinds. Hogs—Have been active all the week, and prices touched higher, but the market closed dull at our quotations. The total receipt of stock this week and last week, was as follows: total beeves, 7,810; cows, 14; calves, 1,5[illegible]; sheep and lambs, 27,170; swine, 11,[illegible]; total last week: beeves, 6,[illegible]; cows, 1[illegible]; veal calves, 1,079; sheep and lambs, 2[illegible]; swine, 1,[illegible].

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR—Dull and 25@50c lower. No sales.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and 3@5c lower; receipts 27,000 bu; sales this morning, 19,100 bu at $1.69, before the receipt of gold quotations, afterwards declined to $1.6[illegible]; on 'Change a further decline and rather panic sales 7[illegible] bu at $1.6[illegible], closing at $1.61 and dull. Oats dull, with sales of 5,000 bu 64@65c. Corn, sales of 800 bu on track at $1.25.

LATER.

NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE—9 P. M.

The wheat market this evening is [illegible] better than on 'Change, with sales of 25,0[illegible] bu No 1 spring at $1.6[illegible], closing at $1.6[illegible].

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Oct. 18—1 p. m.

CLEARED—Nothing.

ARRIVED—Re olive, Lemont, 90 yds rubble stone; Advance, Lemont, 4[illegible] yds dimension stone; J. Hess, Lemont, 43 yds dimension stone; Constitution, Lemont, 8,4[illegible] bu oats; Cayuga, Lockport, [illegible] bu oats; Uncadilla, Ottawa, 2,500 bu oats, [illegible] bu corn; America, LaSalle, 92 tons coal; Dirigo, Lemont, 90 yds rubble stone.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Oct. 18—9 p. m.

CLEARED—H. Cooley, Morris, 7[illegible] ft lumber, 15,940 lath; D. Hess, Lemont; H. G. Loomis, Lemont; Resolute, Lemont; Advance, Lemont; Alice, LaSalle, [illegible] ft lumber.

ARRIVED—Parson Brownlow, LaSalle, 5,300 bu oats; Legrange, LaSalle, 5,[illegible] bu corn; A. Lincoln, Morris, [illegible] bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

UP—Schrs. Flying Mist, Naiad, Gem, and Cloud.

DOWN—Bark Chicago; schrs. Acorn, Rose Comet Comet, Metropolis, and Ellen Williams. Wind, N. W.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

TOBACCO—Lower—Factory $7.00 to 10.25; planters do at $12@17.50; common shipping leaf at $13.50 to $16 00; medium at $17.25 to $24.00; good and fine do at $28.25, and common and medium manufacturing leaf at $20 75.

FLOUR—Quiet—sales of extra at $9.22½; double extra at $9.[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat—receipts 322 sacks; dull; sales of [illegible] sacks at $1.87½; [illegible] do at $1.89; [illegible] at $1.90; [illegible] do at $1.95; [illegible] do at $2.00 to arrive. Corn lower; sales of white in lots at $1.60@1.62½; yellow at $1.60 per bushel, including bags. Oats stiff; sales of 2,500 sacks at 91c; 750 do at 91½c, and 30 do at 93c ⅌ bu. Barley—sales of 250 sacks spring at $1.60 ⅌ bushel.

WHISKY—Small sales at $1.67@1.70.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening Oct. 18.

COTTON—Dull and heavy and 3 to 6c lower, at $1.18@1.20 for middling.

FLOUR—State and Western heavy and unsettled, 25 and 75c lower at $9.35@10.00 for Extra State; $9.75@10.25 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio; $10.35@11.50 for trade brands. Market closing heavy and unsettled, with no buyers at inside quotations. Included sales 1000 brls Extra State for the last of November at $9.75.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. State $1 73@1.74.

GRAIN—Wheat—heavy and unsettled, and 10@15c lower. Chicago Spring $1.90@2.1[illegible]; Choice Amber Kentucky, $2.11. Rye steady. Western, $1.50, @Barley—quiet. Corn—heavy, at 2@3 and 5c lower at $1.51@1.52 for Mixed Western, with no buyers. Oats—lower at 85@86c for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar scarcely so firm; 21c for Porto Rico, and 19½@19¾c for Muscovado. Molasses inactive.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; 44@45c for crude, 6[illegible]c for refined in bond, and 7[illegible]c for refined free; sales 2,0 brls refined in bond in Philadelphia at 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower; $39.00@40.50 for mess, and $41.50@42.00 for new do, cash and regular way, closing at $41.25 for cash; $3[illegible] for prime; $40.00@42.25 for prime mess. Beef dull and heavy; $7.00@12.00 for country mess; $13.00@17.00 for repacked mess, and $17.50@22.50 for extra mess. Cut meats steady. Lard less active and lower; part last evening 20@23c; the inside prices for inferior. Butter dull and heavy; 3[illegible]@45c for Western and 37@45c for State. Cheese quiet at 13@22c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

MONEY—Active and firm at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—108@108½.

GOLD—Unsettled and decidedly lower, opening at 213, declining to 208, advancing to 211, declining to 208 and closing at 209½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Dull. One year certificates 95½; 6s 5-20 coupons 107¾; 5-20s registered 106¾.

STOCKS—Better. R. I. 89; C. B. & Q. 121; M. S. 68½; P. & Ft W. 99½; N. W. 40; Toledo 107¾; Erie 92; Reading 127¾; M. S. 68½; I. C. 117; C. & P. 96½; Hudson 105½; N. Y. C. 115½.

The New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The bulling in gold has broken down, and prices have fallen rapidly during to-day. Prices opened at 215, fell as low as 205½, and went again at 209.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat and corn inactive, nominal and no demand. Oats are sold at 74½@75c. Barley quiet and nominal at $1.75. Rye, $1.35.

WHISKY—$1.73.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 19c, corn 16½, oats 11c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 1,880 brls, wheat 14,614 bu, rye 11,101 bu.

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat 54,0[illegible] bu, oats 19,500 bu.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

FLOUR—Opened steady, but closed dull and lower.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet. Corn, quiet and scarce; inferior Illinois, $1.40. Oats, nominal. Barley, dull. Rye and Peas, quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.
Madison Express	*4:15 p.m.	*1:30 p.m.
Woodstock Accomodation	5:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*8:15 a.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	4:50 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	2:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.

(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)

	Depart.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:30 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p. m.	*12:30 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p. m.	‡8:45 a. m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	†6:00 p. m.	*‡8:15 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*2:10 p.m.
Day Express	†6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Mail Express	†6:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†9:40 p.m.	‡8:35 a.m.

(*Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:20 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	5:30 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York via Allenton			1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
" Wash'ton	9:30 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 a.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	10:10 p.m.	8:10 a.m.

(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8.10 a.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*8:15 p. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*6:15 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
" " "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" " "	*4:00 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
" " "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:30 a. m.	5:15 p. m
Night Express	9:15 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	9:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:30 p. m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodati'n	5:30 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:24 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted, by three young gentlemen, a large nicely furnished room, with board, in a private family, on the North Side. Communications should be addressed to P. O. Box 4752. oc18-u376-3t

BOARDING—Wanted, on North Side, by a single gentleman. Address "QUETEL," P. O. Drawer 6261. oc19 u437-1t

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, may hear of an unfurnished room to rent, with board, in a first-class private house, on the North Side, about five minutes walk from Rush street bridge, by addressing with full name "W. W. W." Tribune office. oc19 u450-1t

BOARDING.—A furnished front room with board for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 43 Michigan avenue. oc19 u381 1t

BOARDING—The rooms 274 Indiana street, well furnished, can be had if applied for immediately. oc19 u443-1t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with an unfurnished room in a small private family, a short distance from the centre of business, by applying soon at 123 South Clinton street. oc19-u449-1t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with board and a very pleasant suite of first-door rooms on Wabash avenue, near Peck Court, by addressing "M," Box 5937. Best of reference required. oc19-u450-1t

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can get board and lodging at 174 Madison street, one block from Court House. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated with board at $4.50 per week. Reference required. [illegible]

Amusements.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES.
Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Will deliver a course of Three Readings in
BRYAN HALL,
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
The 17th, 18th and 19th inst.,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECTS:
MONDAY—Miscellaneous Readings, with Humorous Selections from Dickens and others.
TUESDAY—The Tragedy of Othello, in reading, recitation and comment.
WEDNESDAY—The Tragedy of Hamlet.
☞ Tickets may be had at the Store of S. C. Griggs & Co.
Admission .... 50 Cents.
oc15-u356-5t

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers .... Managers.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $6.00 and $4.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.
THEATER WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
Last week of the popular young actor
L. P. BARRETT.
LAST WEEK OF ROSEDALE. LAST WEEK OF ROSEDALE.
Mr. Barrett as Elliott Grey in the successful drama of
ROSEDALE; Or, The Rifle Ball.
BEAUTIFUL AND ROMANTIC SCENERY AND THRILLING TABLEAUX.
Every evening this week and Saturday afternoon.
☞ Mr Barrett's engagement cannot be prolonged.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.
THREE NIGHTS MORE,
The great success which has attended the revival of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Induce the management to announce that it will be presented on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 17th, 18th and 19th, for positively the last times. For cast, &c., see bills.
☞ In rehearsal the great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room .... 25 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette .... 35 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette .... 50 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (50 in number) .... [illegible]
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
Children under 12 years of age to Museum .... 15 cts.
Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Carriages should call at 10¼.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C M CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager.
New Stars! New Attractions!!
MISS MAUDE STANLEY, Operatic Vocalist.
Immense success of MR. C. E. COLLINS and JOHNNY ALLEN.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Parquette, 25 cents .... Dress Circle, 35 cents
Private Boxes .... $4.00 and $5.00
Single Seats in boxes .... 75 cents
CHANGE OF TIME:—Doors open at ¼ to 7 o'clock; Performance commences at ¼ to 8.

FESTIVAL.
The Ladies of the West Side are to have a Festival for the
BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES,
On Friday Evening, 21st inst.,
At Providence Mission School,
Corner of Madison and Robey streets.
Tickets 25 cents; Children 10 cents.
Any having cast off clothing will confer a great favor by sending in the same for the needy.
oc.9-u431-3t-4thp

LADIES FESTIVAL WILL BE held on THURSDAY EVENING, October 20th, in the basement of the
EDWARDS CHURCH.
Corner of Halsted and Harrison streets. The public are cordially invited to attend. oc19-u448-2t-4thp

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.
Persons entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction.
Soirees every Tuesday Evening for Scholars and Friends.
MISS CLAUDINE MEYERS, MISS MARY DORVAL, MISS JENNIE MARTINE, } Lady Teachers.
oc18 u367-6t-4thp J. EDWIN MARTINE, Principal.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
Superior Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, October 21st, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell without reserve at our Rooms, a splendid assortment of Parlor Suits, in rosewood and walnut, covered in brocatelle, repp and hair cloth. Sofas, Book Cases, Marble Top Tables, Whatnots, Hat Trees with marble on drawer, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Parlor and Reception Chairs, Stands, Oak Sideboards with marble top, Extention Dining Tables, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, Mattrasses, French and Cottage Bedsteads; also, a splendid assortment of Chamber Suits, in rosewood chestnut and walnut, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, fine Brussels Carpets, almost new, Ingrain Carpets; also, one elegant Silver Plated Tea Set, cost $75.00.
oc19 u386-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

AUCTION SALES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt
GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
oc11 1894-1t TU&W 4thp

BY FLANAGAN & HATCH,
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
We will sell at the city of Mattoon, Illinois, on Monday October 24th, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Government Corral, 300 Horses and Brood Mares. By order of Captain L. Carroll, C. Q. M.
oc15-u186 9t FLANAGAN & HATCH, Aucts.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.
Large Trade Sale of CROCKERY.
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, October 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a splendid line of best White Granite Ware, in open lots, in quantities to suit DEALERS, consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware, all of the best shapes and quality. Every lot will be sold without reserve. Country dealers will do well to attend this sale. Goods carefully packed and shipped.
oc8 u337-12t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GOVERNMENT SALE—By order of the Bureau of Ordnance there will be sold at public Auction at Cairo, Ill., and Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following condemned Ordnance Stores, viz:
3 Guns, 43 cwt, 32-pounders.
2 Guns, 57 cwt, 32 pounders.
2 Guns, 62 cwt, 8-inch.
1 Gun, 4 cwt, 12 pounder.
100 Muskets, 37 single-barrel Shot Guns.
25 Rifles, 75 double-barrel Shot Guns.
2 Pistols, 1 Letter Press.
Six of the above guns are on the levee at Cairo, the other articles at Naval Station, Mound City. Terms of sale Cash. Articles to be removed within 48 hours after sale. JOHN V. B. BLUCKER,
oc18-u75-TH,SA&TU-7t Acting Navy Agent.

GOVERNMENT SALE—There will be sold at Public Auction, at Cairo, Ill., and Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27TH, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following condemned Naval Stores, viz:
100 tons (more or less) Cast and Wrought Iron, part of which is at Cairo and part at Mound City.
ALSO—13 tons (more or less) old Rope, at Mound City, Ill.
Terms of sale, Cash. Articles to be removed within 48 hours after sale. JOHN V. B. BLUCKER,
oc15-u76 TH,SA&TU-7t Acting Navy Agent.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—For a few days, nice residence property in South Division, just south of 24th street; 100 feet fronting on Lake and 55 feet fronting on Calumet avenue; lots 150 feet deep to a 16 foot alley. Inquire of CLOUGH & BROTHER, 54 State street. oc19-u392-3t

FOR SALE—House and Lot on North Morgan street $2,000; rent for $30 per month. House and Lot, 50 feet front on Calumet avenue, $4,000. New Brick House on West Adams-st, $4,000. House and Lot, No. 62 North Sangamon st, $2,150. Two Stores, dwellings over, on State street, with lots; a first class investment. J. L. LEE 68 Clark street. oc19-u435-1t

FOR SALE—Business. An interest in an established, respectable and paying business. One-half interest in the stock and fixtures will be sold for $1,800. A. J. HALE & CO. Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, No 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets. oc19 u394-1t

FOR SALE—Two Lots each 25 by 120 feet, on north side of Jackson street, between Throop and Loomis.
Four Lots on west side of Green street, between Monroe and Adams.
Two Lots on Willard Place, between Washington and Randolph, 22x100 feet.
Lot on south side of Superior street, between Wolcott and Dearborn, 60 by 100 feet.
Lot on Indiana avenue, east front, 75 by 180 feet.
ALSO—A number of Houses and Lots in different parts of the city
ALSO—A number of Buildings, Lots, River Lots, Farms. SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
oc19 u441 7t

FOR SALE—A fine Residence on the avenue, $10,000; one for $8,000; one on Calumet avenue, $5,000; one on Clark street, $7,100; one on Park avenue, $3,100; one on Third avenue, $1,000; a residence lot on Michigan avenue, near Lincoln Place, (east front) $85 per foot; Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. oc19 u433-1t

FOR SALE—House and Lot, $2,700, part cash, balance on time, will buy a new frame house and lot on North May street. Also one on Carpenter street, for $1,800. A. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers No. 10 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe sts. oc19 u422-1t

FOR SALE—A Cottage, with lease of lot, No. 55 South Green st. Ground rent for four years at $48 per annum and taxes. Price $1,100. A J AVARELL, Real Estate office, No 7 Metropolitan Block. oc19-u379-3t

FOR SALE—Several fine Residences on the avenues; House and Lot on Warren st est, corner of Lincoln street; 190 feet on Wabash avenue, near 23d street; 116 feet on Wabash avenue, near 12th street; 10 feet on Michigan avenue, near 26th street; improved business property on South Water street, South Clark street, &c. &c. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, Real Estate Broker, 42 Clark street, Room 8. oc17 u341 3t

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—One of the best Fruit Farms in the State, of 136 acres; under good fence and high state of cultivation; 7,000 fruit trees of the choicest varieties, half of them bearing; strawberries, &c. &c. &c. Buildings worth $3,000. Near a station. Price only $14,000. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. oc19 u434-1t

FOR SALE—320 acres of land at a bargain. Several villages near. Excellent water and wood on it. Four and a half miles from railway station. Address T. D. LADD, Barrington, Treasurer of Sauk Co., Wis., or the owner, JACOB COOK, Sandwich, Ill. oc19-u441-2t

FOR SALE—Or rent, a Residence at Lake Forest, Milwaukee R. R. Apply to [illegible] AVARELL, No. 66 Dearborn street. oc19-u441 4t

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Drafted Men who wish to procure Substitutes should apply at the General Office, 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. You will always be supplied at the lowest rates. Beware of street runners who are in no wise responsible. oc13-u238 1t LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes, to whom the highest Bounty will be paid cash in hand. Choice of regiments. Apply at the old and only reliable Recruiting Office in the city, 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. oc13-u238-1t LEWIS & CO.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—1,000 Agents in every part of the United States. The Auburn Publishing Company offer unequalled inducements to Agents, male and female, to sell their popular subscription books. Good agents are making $15 to $30 per week, clear of expenses. Call at 86 South Clark street, Room No. 9, up stairs, (opposite the Sherman House,) or send stamp for catalogue of books and write to F. E. MATHEWS, P. O. Box 4723, Chicago, Illinois. oc19-u433-1t

WANTED—Agents to canvass the Western States with the following standard works, which are selling rapidly:—Abbott's History of the Rebellion, Headley's Life of Washington, Christian Home and Museum. Also, the following new and sterling steel plate engravings, viz:—Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Fremont, McClellan, and Christ Blessing Little Children. I am offering superior inducements. By agents are now making $ [illegible] a day with from One to Two Hundred Dollars monthly. For terms call on C. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, (up stairs,) or address P. O. Box 398, Chicago, Ill. oc19-u362-5t

WANTED—Agents to sell an article that every Farmer requires, and pays agents from $75 to $150 per month. Call at No. 111½ Madison street, or send 50 cents to "W H." Post Office Box 5665, for particulars. oc19 u334-5t

WANTED—Agents, male and female—headquarters for the best and most popular subscription works ever published, also war maps, photographs, engravings of Lincoln, Grant and McClellan, and portraits of our military and naval heroes, is at 117 South Clark street. Send stamp for circulars to E. B. TREAT, publisher and wholesale agent, Chicago, Ill. oc19-u311-4t

WANTED—Agents to sell our New Gift Stationery Packages and Campaign Medals. We offer unequalled inducements to agents who sell our goods. Send along your orders at once, for now is the time to make money. Smart, active agents can easily make $10 to $20 per day. Circulars sent free. C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 South Clark st., Chicago. oc19-u389-5t

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 3 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION, 2d edition in the bindery; MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest; and Rev. Dr. Boynton's great work, "ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA." C. F. VENT & CO. Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. oc19-u367-6t

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of employment peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6614, Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge and name of company and regiment discharged from. oc19-u387-6t

WANTED—$75—Agents Wanted—$150—To sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ Agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. oc19-u347-6t

WANTED Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL FIKE, Box 5258, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. Enclose stamp for circulars. jy26-u12 tf

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils and 50 things by which $100 a month can be made. I always keep the best selling goods for agents in the West. Send stamp and get our new circular. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. oc8-1894-12t

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. (They are worth $100 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEFORD, 83 Nassau-st., N. Y.—Room 4. oc18-u33-6t

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. 1786-u2106-3m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—300 Canal and Railroad Barrows. Also, parts of Barrows, viz: handles, boxes and wheels, by the manufacturers L. D. OWEN & CO., 41 Canal street, Chicago. oc19-u392-2t

FOR SALE—A Book, Periodical and Newspaper Depot, one of the best locations in the city and doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 2794, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A good Horse, Express Wagon and Harness. Can be seen between 11 and 1 or after 6, at 129 West Monroe, up stairs. oc19-u384-2t

FOR SALE—A Black Mare, nine years old, sound, kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse, for sale, for want of use. A proper party can have the use of her till spring for her keeping. MACLAY & KNOX, Room No. 8, Kinsbury Block. oc19-u417-1t

FOR SALE—One screw cutting Engine Lathe, swings 18½ inches, length of bed six feet, modern style and in good order. Also, three good hand lathes. Inquire at COOLEY & BROTHER'S Foundry and Machine Shop, 26 Griswold-st., opposite Rock Island Passenger Depot. oc19-u421-2t

FOR SALE—A lot of Condemned Brick. Also, Clay by the load or quantity, at the CHICAGO LAKE TUNNEL. oc19-u452-1t

FOR SALE—A first class seven octave new Piano Forte. Also, a good toned second hand Piano, six and a half octaves and rose wood cases, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 136 West Madison st., up stairs. oc19-u457-1t

FOR SALE—A Photograph Gallery and fixtures in one of the best locations in the city and doing a fine business. Reasons for selling, one of the parties going South for his health. This is a rare chance, as it will positively be sold at less than cost. Call at the office of DANE & CO., 3 Post Office Building, or address "T E A," Box 1078 Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—350 full bound Barrels, suitable for cider or vinegar. Also, about 1,500 second hand packing barrels, lard and beef tierces. Storage to 1st of January. Apply to HAZLETT, SHEPPARD & CO., 19 South Wells street. oc18 u382-3t

FOR SALE—Lease and Furniture of a Brick Boarding House, furnished throughout. Has three cords wood, sawed and split, on premises; also half ton coal. For particulars inquire at 276 South Clark street, up stairs. oc19-u211-1w

FOR SALE—Team Horses, Harnesses and Trucks. Address P. O. Box 2241, Chicago. oc19-u371 2t

FOR SALE—Two 3 1-2 feet Mills and flouring machinery for same; one Steam engine, cylinder 10 inches in diameter, four foot stroke; two steam Engines, fifteen horse power; one twenty horse power Tubular Boiler; one twenty horse power Upright Boiler; two Boilers, 32 feet long 42 inches diameter, with 2¾ inch flues in each. S. H. HARRIS, Machinery Depot 69 South Canal street. oc17-u283-6t

FOR SALE—A Picture Car and Instruments expressly for Cartes de Visite. Instruction given. Address WETHERBY, Wetherby's Gallery, Iowa City, Iowa. oc15-u125 6t

FOR SALE—Tug for sale. A new and beautiful tug, of about six tons burthen, suitable for lighter and canal-boat towing. For particulars address J. J. SHIPHERD, Drawer 194, Cleveland, Ohio. oc15 u81 1w

FOR SALE—One Twelve horse Power Engine, without boiler. Also one twenty-horse power engine and boiler complete, all in good order. Apply at Mason Engine Works, corner of Michigan and Franklin streets, Chicago. oc15 u81-1w JOHN MURPHY.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 300 bbls of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address PETROW & MOSS, Princeton. oc13-u223-2w

To Rent.

TO RENT—With board, one suit of unfurnished rooms. Also, day boarders, at 187 Wabash avenue. References given and required. oc 9-u238-2t

TO RENT—Two rooms suitable for gentlemen, at No. 504 State street, corner of Taylor. oc19 u448-1t

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room and closet, at 161 Washington street. oc19-u449-1t

TO RENT—Wanted a house containing from seven to nine rooms, with gas and water in it. Convenient to street cars. Any one having such a house for rent will find a good tenant, with no children, by addressing Post Office Box 5694. oc19-u438-1t

TO RENT—Store No. 233 Lake street, (four stories and basement) now occupied by me, from which I will remove Nov. 1st, to my new warehouse, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 Canal street. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. HENRY H. TAYLOR, 233 Lake street. oc19-u444-2t

TO RENT—At a bargain, a good house, in a desirable locality. Has all the modern improvements. The advertiser intends to give up housekeeping and desires to sell his furniture, or the greater part of it. Application can be made on the premises, 287 West Randolph street, for three days, from 2 to 5 p. m., by parties only who wish to buy the furniture, &c., &c. oc19-u436-3t

TO RENT—Cottage, one story, 7 rooms, to May 1st, at $15 per month; north east corner of Linden and Hurlbut streets, North Division. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, 31 Clark street. oc18 u351 2t

TO RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, with board at the northwest corner of Ann and Fulton streets. Also a stable. For further information inquire on the premises. oc18 u325-3t

TO RENT—Wanted, a cottage house, containing five or six rooms. Location West Side, south of Washington street. Address, giving terms and location, "RENT," Post Office Box 1844. oc11-u865-1w

Lost.

LOST—Broke loose Monday night, on Canal near Polk street, a dark sorrel or light chesnut horse, with white stripe on forehead, seven years old, with harness on. Any one returning said horse to me, at the Garden City House Stable, or informing me where he is will be liberally rewarded. B. F. QUBAL. oc19 u475-3t

LOST—A silver plate from the head of a cane, bearing this inscription: "Presented to the Rev. D. G. Lott, by the young men of his congregation." The finder will be rewarded more than the plate is worth by leaving it at 187 Dearborn street. oc19-u430-1t

LOST—A Dog. $20 Reward. Lost on the 15th inst., a Shepherd "Bitch," white face, yellow and white legs and belly, brown back, rather small. I will give the above reward to any one that will return her to me, at the corner of Twelfth street and Wabash avenue. oc18 u329-3t W. E. ARTHUR.

LOST—$5.00 Reward, on Saturday night, a pocket [illegible] on North Clark street, containing [illegible]; [illegible] will get five dollars by leaving it at [illegible] street Railway office. oc18 u389-3t

Found.

FOUND—A Black Newfoundland Dog was picked up on Saturday last by the subscriber. The owner can have the dog by proving property and paying charges, by calling on JOHN CLAUSAN, 137 Indiana street. oc18-u388-3t

TAKEN UP—On the 17th inst., a horse, with harness on, which the owner can have, after paying costs, by applying to PETER KING, at Pittsburg & Fort Wayne R. R. Repairing Shop, corner of Madison and Canal streets. oc18 u385-3t

FOUND—A Lady's Fur Collar. The owner can have it by calling at CUNNINGHAM'S Photograph Gallery, 145 Lake street, and proving property and paying for advertisement. oc19-u430-1t

Wanted.

WANTED—A boy [illegible] Inquire at 31 [illegible]

WANTED—A man [illegible] without children, [illegible] the first of May, [illegible] advantage by call [illegible] few doors North of [illegible] PHINE," 196 Lake street.

WANTED—A man [illegible] possessing the requisite [illegible] to keep house [illegible] eight rooms, is an eligible location [illegible] and one mile west of the Post Office [illegible] P. O. Box 3647.

WANTED—By a young [illegible] situation in some wholesale [illegible] afraid of work. Has had some experience [illegible] business. Prefers shipping or [illegible] formation address J. W. DICK, No. [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Matrimonial [illegible] spectable gentleman, age 25 [illegible] good appearance and moderate [illegible] respond with some young lady or [illegible] looks and some means, to secure [illegible] the future. Only those with a true [illegible] disposition need to answer. Address [illegible] Office Box 3903, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A partner [illegible] for into with some [illegible] bune office.

WANTED—Any person [illegible] a first-class Piano Forte [illegible] hear of a purchaser by addressing [illegible] name of maker and firm.

WANTED—A young [illegible] a high education and able to [illegible] the French and German language [illegible] like to find a suitable situation [illegible] ing the city. Address "L T," Tribune [illegible] oc19-u457-1t

WANTED—A situation [illegible] or clerk in or out of the city, or [illegible] ment as will pay a fair compensation [illegible] a young man who has an office in the [illegible] ences given. Address "G H," Box 3[illegible] oc19-u417-3t

WANTED—A situation [illegible] girls. One to cook, wash and iron [illegible] do general housework in a private [illegible] to do light chamber work and sew [illegible] kinds of needle work, or would [illegible] boarding house. References given if [illegible] dress "B F," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A man to [illegible] eating counter, who understands [illegible] oysters and clams. Apply S. E. Cor. [illegible] dolph streets.

WANTED—Situation [illegible] a competent young man, to [illegible] Also, situation as porter in any good [illegible] situation as salesman in either the [illegible] ciciting business, by a young man with [illegible] references. Apply at 84 Dearborn [illegible] oc19 u456-1t

WANTED Clerks, Book [illegible] salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, [illegible] situations should apply at the Advertising [illegible] eral business Agency, 84 Dearborn [illegible] Situations now open. Reference to [illegible] oc19-u456-3t LEWIS

WANTED—A purchaser [illegible] handsome Cottages, now being [illegible] barns attached to both; location [illegible] they will be sold at a bargain. They [illegible] minutes walk from each other, and [illegible] minutes walk from the Court House [illegible] North May street, three doors from [illegible] is on Carpenter street, three doors from [illegible] is a rare chance for a bargain and a [illegible] further particulars apply at the corner [illegible] and LaSalle streets, in the basement, [illegible] COse, Lock Box 6063.

WANTED—By a prompt [illegible] tenant, a small house in the South [illegible] vision, near street cars. Address "[illegible]" Tribune Company.

WANTED.—The most [illegible] invention of the age is now [illegible] sale at 56 Dearborn street, Room No. 4 [illegible] a capital of $100 to $500 can now avail [illegible] a business that will pay a profit of $20 to [illegible] oc19-u455 1t

WANTED—A furnished [illegible] Any person having a nicely furnished [illegible] rent, located on the North or South [illegible] a responsible tenant by addressing [illegible] 4573. Family small—no children [illegible] given.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] ant book keeper in a bank or [illegible] mission house, by a young man [illegible] given. Address "C S B," Tribune office. oc19-u437-1t

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] teamsters and brewery men, at [illegible] corner Wolcott and Schiller streets. oc19 u419-3t PHILLIPS & [illegible]

WANTED—The attention [illegible] Ladies. Dr. A. DUMAS, [illegible] 25 years' experience, desires [illegible] the ladies. The book contains [illegible] manner of restoring the [illegible] pressey. Send 25 cents, and [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6132, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] every town and county in the [illegible] Northwest, Agents to sell the [illegible] by Horace Greeley. This [illegible] the War. The causes of [illegible] through the entire period [illegible] ing therefrom the philosophy [illegible] Also, agents to sell a series [illegible] steel Plate Engravings of Lincoln, [illegible] McClellan, Sherman, Farragut [illegible] Address GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, [illegible] Chicago. P. O. Box 2013.

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible] wife, two unfurnished rooms, with [illegible] a respectable private family, where few [illegible] boarders are kept. Must be in good [illegible] within six blocks of Ft. Wayne Passenger [illegible] dress "D," Box 2864.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] respectable girl to do chamber [illegible] table or to take care of children. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent. A [illegible] suitable for small family, worth [illegible] to $300, on South or West Side [illegible] private family for a gentleman and [illegible] Address P. O. Box 4309, or call at 68 [illegible] 1st-st.

WANTED—A house of [illegible] seven or eight rooms, located in the [illegible] West Divisions, near the street railroad. [illegible] to exceed $25 per month. Call at [illegible] Office, under Tremont House.

WANTED.—Persons [illegible] help for city and country can [illegible] ANT HAMILTON'S Intelligence and [illegible] Office, 107 Clark street. [illegible] to P. O. Box 3331. Respectable [illegible] by competent persons.

WANTED—A few good [illegible] at the Chicago Lake Tunnel.

WANTED—A first class [illegible] Clerk—one understanding his [illegible] well recommended—can hear [illegible] best situation by applying at 33 Lake street [illegible] oc19-u411-1t

WANTED—A good Cook [illegible] hotel. A man well qualified [illegible] permanent situation by calling [illegible] Room 56, this Wednesday [illegible]

WANTED—By a widow [illegible] situation as housekeeper [illegible] home more of an object than high wages [illegible] seen for one week at 131 Fourth avenue. oc18 u387-1t

WANTED—A respectable [illegible] middle aged woman wishes to obtain a [illegible] in some gentleman's family, either as [illegible] to take the charge of children [illegible] assume the care of children [illegible] Can furnish the best of references as to [illegible] ability. Address "M C," Post Office [illegible] oc18-u387-2t

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible] wife, board and furnished rooms, [illegible] Side, in a private family, or where [illegible] other boarders. Please address [illegible] stating terms, &c.

WANTED—One thousand [illegible] with money in hand [illegible] hundred dollars, to commence [illegible] from ten to twenty-five dollars [illegible] ally at room 14, No. 147 South Clark [illegible] ro, Ill. Please do not write [illegible] your letters, or if you must write [illegible] Box 5642 and we will answer [illegible]

WANTED.—A lady [illegible] situation as housekeeper where [illegible] will compensate for her own [illegible] References given and required [illegible] call at 275½ Randolph street for [illegible] oc19-u275-1t

WANTED Singers—[illegible] and Bass—for an Episcopal Church [illegible] Address Box 1426, with name, [illegible] terview may be had.

WANTED—A two seated [illegible] hand covered carriage in good [illegible] cash. Inquire at 44 Franklin street.

WANTED—To rent a [illegible] the North or South sides, [illegible] eleven rooms. Rent not [illegible] "H," Post Office Box 669, or call [illegible] Temple.

WANTED—To rent a [illegible] or three or four rooms, suitable [illegible] keeping. Address stating [illegible] Office Box 3447, Chicago.

WANTED—Good, active [illegible] Life Insurance Canvassers [illegible] rience paid. Apply to No. 2 [illegible] oc19-u375-1t

WANTED—Two or three [illegible] n shed rooms by a gentleman [illegible] with no children, where the [illegible] Address "Z Y," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A young [illegible] gives a situation as an invalid [illegible] pansion to an invalid. Has [illegible] Please call at 131 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—Bonnet Trimmers [illegible] Two good Trimmers can find [illegible] ment by applying to HOPSON [illegible] oc19-u373-3t

WANTED—A German [illegible] cently from Europe, [illegible] the English language, desires [illegible] and make herself generally [illegible] American or English family [illegible] "E B," Letter Box 6093.

WANTED—To rent a [illegible] room, with or without [illegible] house, by a young man. [illegible] dress "C. C.," Chicago Tribune.

WANTED—To Sell or Exchange [illegible] for other property, the [illegible] Steam Saw Mill, in good running [illegible] lars address Box 156, St. Joseph [illegible] oc17-u297-10t

WANTED—Furnished [illegible] a good location, South [illegible] ply to C. H. STARKWEATHER [illegible] oc19-u418-1t

WANTED—At $150 per [illegible] a reliable Canvasser in every county [illegible] ty. We have agents clearing [illegible] we will prove to any one [illegible] with stamp, JONES BRO [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—To sell or [illegible] Saw Mill and Turning [illegible] of land, situated on [illegible] county, half a mile from [illegible] branch of the North Western [illegible] particulars address A. H. [illegible] Illinois.

WANTED—For the [illegible] in the Quartermaster's [illegible] Louis, Laborers at $40 per [illegible] sters at $45 per month and [illegible] per month and rations. [illegible] from Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] quire at the Government [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] ment Agent.

WANTED—To help [illegible] out everybody. [illegible] inform any lady or gentleman [illegible] how they can do the same [illegible] Address WHITE, P. O. Box 5[illegible] oc17-u397-10t

Strayed.

STRAYED OR [illegible] 18th of last June, [illegible] township line, 1 mile [illegible] Point road, a light bay [illegible] Mare in from 14 to 15 [illegible] years old in November, [illegible] a white [illegible] fore legs are white [illegible] A reward of [illegible] to JOHN [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY: TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$ .25
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Clubs of four copies, one year	9.00
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" twenty " "	40.00

[illegible] to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

Circulate the Documents.

Three weeks remain for vigorous campaign work—three weeks to roll up the immense majority which the world expects us to give to the Union ticket—three weeks to decide the fate of the Republic. Circulate the documents! We have printed and sold nearly Two Hundred Thousand of our documents entitled:

The Convention Pamphlet—Sayings and Doings of the Chicago Copperhead Convention.

Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North vote for a Disunion Peace?

The demand for these documents continues unabated. Send in your orders. We forward them by express at TWO DOLLARS PER HUNDRED.

We have received so many applications for Gen. Logan's great speech, delivered in Carbondale on the 1st inst., that we have concluded to issue it in pamphlet form. We shall have it ready for delivery on Monday morning, the 17th inst.

This is the best kind of a campaign document to circulate in Middle and Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. Sent by express, $2 per 100. Address

TRIBUNE Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

Advices from Sherman's army in no wise alter the situation previously reported, and the military authorities both at Washington and Nashville continue to express perfect confidence in the early and favorable solution of this military problem, and the opinion that Hood will come to grief before many days. Hood seems to begin to think so himself, and to be disposed to get out of the way, retreating Southwest. Hood's army is short of supplies and the presumption is that he has done all the mischief he can. The important question is whether he can get off without a battle. The damage done the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta by the raiders and the floods, can be repaired in a couple of weeks. The trains are running regularly from Nashville to Chattanooga. Forrest is south of the Tennessee River, endeavoring to cover Hood's movements. Our dispatches elsewhere give new and signal value to our late successful repulse of the rebels at Allatoona.

Things brighten and not a little for us over the water. According to our Washington dispatch, there are two successive calls from European powers for McClellan's business cards and circulars. John Bull is among the inquirers for our national pasteboard, and thrifty, prudent Bavaria is another. The more fully we make our exhibit the better they will be convinced that we shall live. We have nothing to be ashamed of but Copperheads, and we intend to bury them out of sight in November.

A very characteristic little affair took place in Washington yesterday. The sons of Free Maryland got up an ovation over the success of the late election which has freed Maryland from her curse, and very naturally called on the President to pay him their respects and acknowledgment for his sympathies and aid to the cause that has triumphed so signally in their State. His brief speech to them contains some points of wide national importance, and constitute a stinging and complete answer to the Copperhead calumnies being abundantly spawned just now. The speech elsewhere given is from the President's manuscript, and his words will fall everywhere with weight, confounding his enemies and convincing those not willing to be blinded to the purity and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln. The war is the people's war, and the people will continue it. The trust committed to him he will sacredly keep, and surrender at the voice of the people. They will soon decide that it will be safest in his hands for four years to come.

The result in Pennsylvania is still in doubt on the home vote, with not the slightest doubt on the general result. The wildest Copperhead, (and they are all beginning to run wild since the recent State elections) knows that Little Mac has nothing to expect from the boys in blue.

The Associated Press reports a small Mackerel catch somewhere in Connecticut.

The missing steamer Roanoke has been captured by rebel passengers, and burned. We are to give the Bermuda authorities credit for their course in this instance, which cost the rebel captors their prize. We can build a dozen new Roanoke's easier than to catch the Roanoke, had she become a pirate.

The unconditional Peace men are hard at it in Cincinnati, President making. The original squad who figure most prominently in it are Mr. Alexander Long, Mr. William M. Corry and B. P. Churchill. The most noted characters from abroad are General Singleton, of Illinois; Colorado Jewett and Lafe Develin, of Indiana. We notice that Jewett has transferred himself to the East, and now figures largely in the official report as Hon. W. C. Jewett, of Pennsylvania. They are building a full bodied platform, and busy as beavers at a log dam; not that their work will dam anybody in particular but themselves. It is represented that Long, of Cincinnati, and Silver Heels Singleton, of this State, are to be the nominees. There are those who have a cheap pride in picking their way in front of a first class hotel, after a ten-cent dinner up an alley. A Presidential nomination, of the cheapest description, will fill Singleton's small horn to overflowing. Our Springfield dispatch warns the public to prepare against a profuse avalanche of political literature in the shape of an address from this remarkable Convention.

Forrest is on his high horse again, and the rebel is headed for Western Kentucky. The rebel assistant Buford, on Wednesday addressed his troops, telling them his mission was mainly a political one; that the people of the First District of Kentucky were being misled by the General in command, (General Meredith,) and he (Buford) was going to see that it was stopped. He had come to attend the elections, and to allow Kentuckians to vote as they pleased. When will the Copperhead press commence to refer to their improved prospects in Kentucky? Has any one an idea that the rebels will interfere to prevent a single McClellan vote? The rebel leader announcing that he is going to allow Kentuckians to vote as they please, is particularly good. The rebel game has been too long foreshadowed not to be utterly. General Meredith will have a fine chance to try whether kindness will convert rebels, in grain. He knows how to give hard blows, even if he has paused a while to test the sweetening process.

There has been for the first time since the war broke out, a Copperhead victory in Vermont, and the winners carried off the rebel booty with them. A raid of a party of rebel horse riders was made into St. Albans yesterday from over the adjacent Canadian border, and the results of the invasion are given elsewhere. Rebels are always the same whether in Missouri, Kansas, Vermont, or on the high seas. Piracy and banditism come natural to a nation of man-stealers. They are only heaping up the odium that will presently fall and bury them out of sight.

Montgomery Blair had a narrow escape from a Kentucky guerilla party yesterday, and is now safe and well, at work making stirring Union speeches, and doing noble service. It isn't the first time the other side has tried to have a good show for getting rid of him but his escape is final and total.

We give on our fourth page our lengthy telegraphic report of the monster Union Mass Meeting at Peoria, yesterday. They do all that sort of thing down there.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

The conference of Provincial deputies are still in session in Quebec, endeavoring to work out the problem of Canadian national unity. Deputies have been present from Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New Foundland and Prince Edward's Island, representing a population of about three millions of souls. These conferences have been held with closed doors, with no conflict of opinion in respect to the form and powers of the new Government.

Our dispatch elsewhere announces the outcome of the conference, as this body ... The new Government shall be a confederacy of independent States, with sovereignty in the Provinces. It is the [illegible] over again which distracts our [illegible]. It has been from the first probable that the Confederate form would be tried, as was the case in this country during the war of Independence, after the [illegible] government of our Northern neighbors is